Caledonian Mercury

No. 12,104. EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, SATURDAY, APRIL 20. 1799. PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF MISS F. KEMBLE.

On WEDNESDAY, April 24.

Will be brought forward, a New Comedy, now acting in London, with the greatest applause, called

THE VOTARY OF WEALTH.

To which will be added,

With considerable additions and alterations, the New Pantomime, called

HARLEQUIN AND FAUSTUS.

Mr KEMBLE does himself the honour of informing those Ladies in particular, who have always manifested their design of honouring him with their patronage, and the Public, that he has, at a very great expence, prepared for his Benefit Night, that Superb and Grand Spectacle, which has been performed more than two hundred nights at the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane, called

THE SIEGE OF BELGRADE,

With the Original Beautiful Manuscript Music, and New and Appropriate Scenery, Dresses and Decorations; and on the same night will also be brought forward that Magnificent Spectacle at this time performing at the Theatre-Royal Drury-lane nightly to crowded audiences, called

FEUDAL TIMES, OR THE BANQUET GALLERY,

With the Original Music, New and Appropriate Scenery, Dresses and Decorations—The two pieces forming a combination of the sweetest music, the most superb scenery, and magnificent dresses that has ever yet been seen in this country, including, independent of new scenery, all the best tunes in the Castle Spectre, Blue Beard, the Surrender of Calais, and Richard Cœur de Lion.

A MASTER OF A BAND WANTED,

FOR THE 8TH NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.

ANY Person qualified to lead and instruct a Regimental Band of Music, will meet with every encouragement, on applying personally, or by letter stating their qualifications, to the Commanding Officer of the 8th North British Militia, presently quartered in Kilmarnock.

WANTED,

A CONFIDENTIAL CLERK, capable of managing the Compting-house department of an extensive Foreign Trade, to whom a salary of Three Hundred Pounds a-year will be allowed.

Application in writing may be made to James Gibson, W. S. Edinburgh, with proper references. None need apply, who do not mean to continue in the situation.

CONTRACTORS WANTED.

THE JUSTICES of PEACE for the County of East Lothian having resolved to build a Stone Bridge over the River Tyne, near the village of Tynninghame, at, or near the site of the present Wood Bridge—persons willing to contract for the building of this Bridge, may lodge a Plan and Estimate with Mr Craw, Clerk to the Justices of Peace, at Haddington, on or before the 1st of May next; so as these plans and estimates may be laid before the General Sessions, to meet the 7th of said month; and persons wishing any information on the spot may apply to Mr Stobie, overseer to the Earl of Haddington, at Tynninghame.

MILITARY ADVERTISEMENT.

To be SOLD on moderate terms,

ABOUT 500 WHITE BELTS and CARTOUCH BOXES, with the Grenadier and Light Infantry CAPS of an Infantry Regiment. They are all in the best order, and will be shewn and sold by Mr Paterson, saddler, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

NEW TEAS.

G. LINDSAY has got to hand part of his purchase at last sales, which he can with confidence recommend, as being strong and well flavoured, and will be sold at his shop, South Frederick Street, on very reasonable terms.

G. L. has always on hand a large stock of London Porter, Rich and Old, in Casks and Bottles. Families may be served at 3s. 6d. and 4s. per dozen, delivered every where in town; also Fine Old Rum and Brandy, with every article in the trade.

TO DEALERS IN TEA.

WILLIAM THORBURN informs the Trade, that they may be supplied with Teas from his Warehouse in Leith, at the same price (sea charges added) as from the Tea-houses in London.

The advantages of purchasing after personal inspection, is obvious to every one.

Credit, or discount for money will be given.

RIGA FLAX SEED AND ASHES.

A SMALL Quantity of Riga Flax Seed, and a few Casks of Dantzic and Petersburgh Pearl Ashes, for sale, on moderate terms.

Apply to Robertson and Barry, Leith.

SALE OF JAMAICA RUM IN BOND.

WILLIAM SIBBALD and CO. Leith, will expose to public auction, within their Countinghouse, Seventy Puncheons, and Nine Hogsheads of JAMAICA RUM, in bond, on Tuesday the 23d curt. to begin at twelve o'clock.

N. B. About six months of the bond yet to run.

DUTCH GOODS.

ALEXANDER PAUL, Perth, has got to hand, per the Aurora, and Vriendshap, from Rotterdam,

LINTSEED, crop 1798.
FLAX 27 to 38 per cwt.
CLOVER SEEDS.
CHEESES—Edams, Gouda and Common, in excellent order, and superior quality.
MADDERS, crop 1795-96 and 97.

N. B.—The Seeds and Flax are shipped by Mess. T. Van Egmont and Son.

A. P. has always a stock of Hamburgh and Irish YARNS for sale. PERTH, April 15, 1799.

BUILDING FEUS.

TO BE FEUED,

THAT Part of the Lands of PILRIG, lying contiguous to the great road leading from Leith Walk to Bonington Mills.

The beauty of the situation and its vicinity to Edinburgh and Leith, uniting the advantages of a town to the pleasures of a country residence are well known.

For particulars apply to the proprietor at Pilrig, or to James Balfour, writer, at Mr Gibson's No. 15, York Place, who will shew the building plans.

BY THE RIGHT HON. THE

LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES & COUNCIL of the City of Edinburgh.

There is to be Sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 1st day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon, in the Judiciary Court Room—

THE SEVERAL LOTS or AREAS for building, on each side of Elder Street, leading from St James Square, northward to York Place.

ALSO,

Different LOTS or AREAS to the north and west of these already building upon, leading to the Mound.

A plan shewing the extent of the different lots will be seen at the Chamberlain's Office previous to the day of roup, where every necessary information will be obtained.

The conditions of roup to be seen in the City Clerk's chambur.

NOTICE.

THOSE owing Accounts to CHARLES ROBERTSON, Manager of the Spirit Trade carried on by Robert Wilson and the said Charles Robertson, at Perth, are requested not to pay money to Robert Wilson, or any person in his name, as the said Robert Wilson is insolvent as an individual.

CHARLES ROBERTSON

Perth, 17th April, 1799.

UNIVERSAL HISTORY.

MR ROSS, who last winter, had the honour to DELIVER LECTURES of UNIVERSAL HISTORY, to a respectable number of Ladies, has been encouraged to OPEN a CLASS for YOUNG GENTLEMEN during the Summer.

The importance of History is universally allowed. But to attain to an extensive acquaintance with it by the ordinary course of reading requires a degree of labour and a length of time, which few comparatively are able to bestow.

To facilitate the acquisition of this branch of Science, to furnish rational entertainment, and to enlarge the sphere of intellectual enjoyment, as well as of active usefulness, is the object of these Lectures, in which it is intended to exhibit a short but perspicuous view of whatever is important in the History of Mankind.

The Course will begin on Tuesday the 14th May. The hour proposed is 7 P. M.; but may be altered, so as to accommodate the greatest number of those who shall signify their design to attend.

Any Gentleman who takes the trouble to call for Mr Ross, will see a copy of an Outline which is preparing for the press, and be informed of other particulars relating to the Course.

Mr Ross will begin a Course of GEOGRAPHY for YOUNG LADIES on Monday th 20th May, at twelve o'clock noon.

Shakespeare's Square, No. 8,
19th April 1799.

BOARDING SCHOOL & EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

MISS DENOONS, with their sister from London, intend to open a SCHOOL on the 1st of June, at their house, No. 7. George's Street, New Town, to teach Young Ladies every branch of USEFUL and ORNAMENTAL Education.

Proper Masters will be appointed when necessary; but from the extent of their knowledge in all those branches, they will be able personally to teach the most of them. Those who entrust them with the important charge of their children, may depend on every care being taken of their MORALS, IMPROVEMENT, and HAPPINESS.

Notwithstanding the house is large and well aired, yet for better accommodation of Boarders, they mean to restrict the number to not more than 10.

N. B. In the mean time, by a card addressed to Miss Denoon, Bernard Street, Leith, she will wait on any Lady, who wishes further information. EDIN. March 6.

KIRRYMUIR.

ANDREW HUNTER begs leave to return his most grateful thanks to the Gentlemen and inhabitants of Kerrymuir, for the very liberal encouragement and support he has experienced during the time he has resided amongst them, begs leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry in Montrose and its vicinity, that he has taken that large and commodious House, situated on the north side of the New Wynd, which he intends to enter into upon the first of May next, under the name of the STAR INN. And he also begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that as he always wishes to merit the public favour, it shall be his greatest care to provide Spiritous Liquors, Wines, &c. of the very best quality; and every attention will be paid to Gentlemen Travellers who are pleased to frequent his House, which from situation and conveniency is so well adapted for that purpose.

COUNTY OF ANGUS MILITIA.

DISTRICT OF MONTROSE.

THE following Persons having been ballotted at a District Meeting held at Montrose upon the 19th of March last, —viz.—

For the Parish of Montrose.

John Stott, weaver in Montrose.

For the Parish of Craig.

William Beattie, gardener at Dunimalk,

For the Parish of St Vigeans.

William Alexander, at Lintmiln.

For the Parish of Stracathro'.

Robert Guthrie, servant Stracathro'. And

For the Parish of Tannadice.

James Leighton, son of John Leighton, farmer.

And having failed to appear, notwithstanding of intimation being given them, as directed by the Militia Acts, were declared Deserters at a meeting held upon the 10th April current.

It is therefore requested, that parishes in general, and particularly the foresaid parishes will procure and send information of the persons before mentioned, to Charles Bruce, writer in Montrose, the District Clerk, so as they may be apprehended.

And intimation is hereby given, that in case of their not being apprehended within two months from the said 10th day of April inst. or, that fit and able Substitutes are not produced for them by said respective parishes within one month thereafter, the Lieutenancy will ballot for others in the room of the said absentees from the original ballot boxes.

JAS. CRUICKSHANK, Dep. Lieut.

MONTROSE, APRIL 11. 1799.

FIFE AND MID-LOTHIAN.

THE TRUSTEES for improving the Communication betwixt FIFE and MID-LOTHIAN, by the ferries of KINGHORN and BURNTISLAND, and LEITH and NEWHAVEN, are requested to meet at the New Inn at Pettycur, on Friday the 26th day of April 1799, at 12 o'clock noon, when

THE TOLLS AND DUTIES,

Leviable at the said Ferries will be exposed to public roup, to be let in tack for one year from and after the 1st day of May next.

For particulars apply to Mr Horsbrugh, Cupar, or Mr William Douglas, Kirkcaldy.

STIRLING, TO LINLITHGOW AND KILSYTH TURNPIKE.

SIR WILLIAM BRUCE, Baronet, Convener, agreeably to the appointment of last Meeting, hereby calls a General Meeting of the Trustees on the said Road, to take place at Turner's Inn, Falkirk, on Monday the 26th of April curt. at noon, to receive the REPORT of the Committee, with the SURVEY and PLAN of the Engineers employed, respecting a proposed alteration of the present road, over the Hills and Gullies by Torwood, to an improved level line of road by Powhouse, Gowkhill, &c. towards Sauchinford—And, to determine how far these new and improved lines of road should be adopted and rendered Turnpike.

STIRLING, 16th April, 1799. THOMAS WINGATE, Clerk of the Trust.

ROUP OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, SILVER PLATE, CATTLE, & PARKS OF GLENEAGLES, In the County of Perth.

There will be SOLD, upon Wednesday the 1st of May next,

THE Whole FURNITURE in the House of Gleneagles, consisting of Feather Beds, Blankets, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, &c.; as also a considerable quantity of Silver Plate, consisting of a very elegant Epergne, and a number of other articles; as also a considerable quantity of Bed and Table Linen, and several sets of China.

At same time, there will be sold, several Milk Cows, Horses, and a parcel of Sheep of a superior English breed; as also a number of trees, principally hard wood.

There will also be exposed to roup, the two Parks, called the Sheep Park and Crackswall's Park. These parks have been in pasture for these thirty years past. They are to be let for five years from and after Martinmas next. They are to be in tillage for the three first years, to be sown down the last crop with rye-grass and clover; one hay crop to be taken, and to be in pasture the last year.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF NORTHFIELD, &c. NEAR PRESTONPANS, TO LET.

THE HOUSE of NORTHFIELD, in the Town of Preston, and parish of Prestonpans, within eight miles of Edinburgh, and ten minutes walk of the sea.

The House is at present empty, and may be entered to immediately. The tenant may have a Stable and Coach-house, if wanted, along with the house; and there is a park of four acres in old grass that will also be Let, if necessary.

For particulars, apply to James Kettle, writer, Edinburgh.

CARD.

GILCHRIST and Co. respectfully inform the Ladies, that they have this day got to hand a Most Elegant Choice of All-wide and Narrow

SUPERFINE PRINTED CALICOES.

ALSO A VARIETY OF

PRINTED MUSLINS,

All of the newest Spring patterns—with a full assortment of

STRAW HATS,

High Street, Edinburgh, 18th April 1799.

THE NEW FASHIONS OF THE METROPOLIS.

SHIRREFF & DUDGEON, Haberdashers, once more claim the attention of the LADIES to their

NEW ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

Purchased by one of the Partners, at present RESIDING IN LONDON,

A part of which they have already received, and are daily increasing by every conveyance from London, Manchester, and the most celebrated Manufactories in England.

Their new assortment consists principaly of a beautiful variety of London Printed Calicoes and Muslins, New Lace, Silk Gloves and Mitts, Patent Net Veils and Cloaks, uncommonly elegant patterns—The new Spotted Silk Handkerchief, with [illegible] Hats, in all the elegance and variety of Fashion.

They would also recommend their assortment of London and Manchester Printed Calicoes for Furniture, as being one of the most complete in this Kingdom.

N. B. Their assortment of Worsteds, of every Colour and Shades of Colours, with Rugg and Carpet Patterns, is at present complete. No. 36. SOUTH BRIDGE, April 20, 1799.

CHEAP AQUAVITÆ FOR SALE.

JOHN KER, at his SPRIT SHOP, corner of Niddry Street, Cowgate Arch, is now selling his present extensive Stock of OLD MALT WHISKY on terms which, he is confident, upon inspection, will ensure that support he has hitherto experienced from an impartial Public—viz.

Real Malt Whisky,	3s. 0d.	per gallon.
Strong ditto ditto,	3s. 6d.	—
Stronger ditto ditto,	3s. 8d.	—
Strong Proof ditto ditto, a twelve-months old,	4s. 0d.	—
Double Strong Real Malt Aquavitæ, a twelvemonth old,	4s. 6d.	—
Ditto ditto, eighteen months old,	5s. 0d.	—
Richest Orange Aquavitæ Shrub,	4s. 0d.	—
Ditto Lemon ditto,	4s. 0d.	—

Rum, Brandy, Gin, first quality; London and Scots Porter; Black Beer, Vinegar, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms.

SHOP BREAKING AND THEFT,

WITH A

REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED POUNDS STERLING FOR A DISCOVERY.

WHEREAS the Shop of William and Patrick Cunninghams, Goldsmiths and Jewellers in Edinburgh, has been broke into during this last night, and SILVER PLATE of various kinds, stolen and abstracted to a very considerable amount, such as several dozen of Silver Table Spoons, some of which in the rough; Tea Plate of various kinds; Rings, Lockets, and other Jewellery; besides about forty ounces of Rolled Silver, several ounces of Gold, chiefly in foreign coin, with a considerable number of Diamonds and Pearls unset; also THREE GOLD WATCHES, one whereof a Repeater, pretty large, the outer case quite plain, and the *bottom* of it perfectly new, name on the Dial-plate *Madge, London*; the two cases apparently of British workmanship, but the movement supposed to be made abroad; the words *Avancer et Retarde* upon the regulator. The Watch is capped and jewelled, and on the left side of the inner case there is a small knob, which being pushed aside, prevents the bell from sounding.—In all worth upwards of 800l. Sterling.

In order to obtain a discovery in the premises, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Sheriff of the county of Edinburgh, and the Incorporation of Goldsmiths of Edinburgh, hereby unite in offering a reward of 200l. Sterling to any person or persons who will, within six months from this date, give such information to William Scot, Procurator-fiscal of the county of Edinburgh as shall lead to a discovery of the offender or offenders; to be paid on conviction.

N. B. The reward will be given to any of the accomplices who shall give the above information, for whom a pardon will also be applied.

*** Those who committed the robbery, left behind them a Cooper's Adze, and Former of a small size, with a piece of old rope, similar to part of a horse halter.

Edinburgh, 13th April 1799.

CONTRIBUTION FOR DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

LIBERAL Subscriptions have been made in Ross-shire, the amount paid and lists transmitted by Donald M'Leod, Esq. of Geanies, the Sheriff of that County.

Simon Fraser, Esq. Sheriff of Inverness-shire, has also paid large sums on account of the parishes of Urquhart and Glenmoriston, Boleskine and Abertarf, Dores, Kilmalie, Districts of the two Morars, Aresaig, Knoydart, and Moydart in Inverness-shire, and the estate of Ardgour in Argyllshire; besides the contributions of the Invalid and Volunteer Companys of these last Parish and Districts, and of some individuals which were formerly paid at London and Edinburgh.

Contributions have also been very general in Fifeshire, Berwickshire, and many other quarters.

The particular lists will appear in their course, and in the mean time the Subscribers are entreated to excuse the unavoidable delay.

BATHING QUARTERS.

GROUND TO FEU FOR BUILDING.

THE LANDS called PIRNIFIELD, situated at the East End of LEITH LINKS, are to be feued out in Small Lots for building, with a GARDEN to each House.

These Grounds command an extensive and beautiful prospect of the Frith of Forth, Edinburgh, Leith, and the country around, and being within a minute's walk of the sea, and no public road passing through them, seem better adapted for building Bathing Quarters than any other quarters near Edinburgh.

They lie within a quarter of a mile of Leith, and might afford a pleasant residence for gentlemen engaged in business there.

John Rhind, writer, Hay Street, Edinburgh, will inform as to particulars.

HOUSE IN LAWN MARKET.

To be SOLD, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 1st of May, by public roup, betwixt the hours of one and two afternoon,

THAT HOUSE, being the Second Storey, or FIRST DWELLING-HOUSE, within the turnpike of that Fore Land, lying on the North Side of the Lawnmarket, at the head of the Earthen Mound, Edinburgh, betwixt Dunbar's and Galloway's Close. The fore part of this tenement is down, and will be to rebuild, which may be done at a small expence, and when finished will make an excellent dwelling-house of four rooms and a kitchen.

For particulars apply to Patrick Russell, writer to the signet, Argyll Square.

COUNTRY HOUSE, STIRLINGSHIRE.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE of WOODEND, situated about 3 miles from Stirling, on the Dumbarton road, with a good set of Offices, a Garden, and Lawn, consisting of three acres. The house is well sheltered by planting, and commands a variety of romantic prospects. It is commodious, dry, entirely free from smoke, and in every respect well adapted for a country residence—containing a dining-room 22 feet by 16, parlour, four bed-rooms, an excellent kitchen, cellar with catacombs, milk-house, &c. The offices are suitable. Entry immediately, or at Whitsunday next.

Apply to Keith Milnes, W. S. No. 32, George Street.

JAMES HENDERSON

MOST respectfully acquaints his Friends and the Public, that he has received a beautiful selection of

London ell-wide Printed Calicoes and Muslins,
India and British Muslins, Dimittes, Linens, Cambricks, and Long Lawns, very cheap,
With a neat choice of Straw Hats and Bonnets.
Also a variety of Silk Handkerchiefs suited to the season.
All of which will be sold astonishing bargains.

N. B.—J. H. having resolved giving over the sale of Ticks and English Blankets, he would recommend them to the attention of the Public in general, as they will be sold much below the common prices.

No. 35, North Bridge, April 19, 1799

FLAX SEED, AND CLOVER SEED, CROP 1798.

By Auction,

DUDGEON and BRODIE, Leith, will expose to public sale, on Friday the 26th current, at twelve o'clock noon,

Forty Hogsheads of Lintseed, 27 Bags of Red and 21 Bags of White Dutch Clover Seed, consigned to them by Lie Stettin, Capt. J. Runke Jacobs, from Rotterdam.

The Goods to be seen at their warehouses in Bernard's Street, the day previous to the sale.

Leith, April 20. WILLIAM GRINLY, Broker.

PRINTING TYPES, PRESSES, &c.

To be SOLD here by public sale, upon the 25th of April current, at 12 o'clock forenoon,

A Capital Assortment of TYPES, and other PRINTING MATERIALS, consisting of the following articles, viz.

Three Printing Presses, good as new—with Banks, Frisketts, &c. in complete order.

A New Standing Press, and Lying Press with Knife, &c.

A very extensive Fount of English, in good order.

Complete Founts of Pica, Small Pica, Longprimer, Bourgeois, Brevier, Double Pica, and Great-Primer.

Several Double and Single Frames. Cases, Racks, Imposing-Stones.

A great variety of Chasses, Gathering-Tables, Poles, Composing-Sticks. Also Water-Troughs, &c. &c. &c.

For particulars enquire at William Bruce, appraiser, North Bridge Street, who will give an order for viewing the Types, &c. six days previous to the sale. EDINR. April 5. 1799.

SALE OF HOUNDS AND MARE AT ALLOA.

To be SOLD by auction, on Wednesday the 1st of May, 1799, at John Steuart's, vintner in Alloa,

FOURTEEN or Fifteen Couples of very capital HARRIERS.—Also, a Chesnut Hackney MARE, which has been accustomed to carry a Lady.

The Hounds and Mare to be seen any day previous to the sale at the Kennel, at Gateside, near Alloa.—The huntsman has power to conclude a private bargain for either the Hounds or Mare. *Alloa, April 18, 1799.*

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY AUCTION.

Upon Wednesday the 24th inst. in that Lodging, the first south from Windmill Street, 2d flat of the stair, George's Square, consisting of

A NEAT Clean Assortment of Dining Room, Bed Chamber, Cupboard, and Kitchen Articles, &c. the Dining Tables are large and well kept, several exceeding good Down and Feather Beds and Bedding; several very good Desks and Paper Presses, a Strong Box, &c. &c.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock forenoon.

DALGLIESH & FORREST.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.

To Let furnished for three or six months, and to be entered to immediately,

A HOUSE, No. 3, St James Street, within itself, consisting of Dining-room, Drawing-room, four Bed-rooms, Small Parlour, and other conveniencies on the first flat; Kitchen, Servants Room, Wine Catacombs, &c. below, and two cellars.

Enquire at William Bruce and Sons, Upholsterers, North Bridge Street. Not to be repeated.

TENTH (OR EDINBURGH) REGIMENT OF *NORTH BRITISH MILITIA.*

DESERTED,

JOHN MURDOCH, private in the said regiment, having absconded and been missing since the first day of April current, a Reward of TWO GUINEAS is hereby offered to any person or persons who shall be the means of discovering and lodging him in safe custody, over and above Twenty Shillings allowed by act of Parliament for apprehending deserters. The reward will be paid by the Commanding Officer at Dumfries, or Captain Stenhouse, South Castle Street, Edinburgh.

The said John Murdoch is 5 feet 7½ inches high, about 26 years of age, fresh complexion, dark hazel eyes, dark brown short hair, stout made, his manner of speaking soft and mild.—Said he was born in the county of Ayr, parish of Ochiltree, and by trade a baker.—He was dressed in a short drab-coloured coat, drab-coloured stockings, and round hat. Said he had worked long at his trade in Glasgow, and also in Edinburgh; and that his reason for serving in the militia was owing to the smallness of journeymen bakers wages being but 5s. 6d. per week, from which he said he was unable to support his wife.

BATH, March 28, 1799.

A SERVANT of a Gentleman in Great Pulteney-street, Bath, labouring under a complication of pain and disease, has been perfectly cured by Dr BRODUM's BOTANICAL SYRUP; for nearly these twelve months his affliction was so great, that notwithstanding the best advice of the Faculty, he dragged on a miserable existence, having constant excruciating pains in all his limbs, scrophulous eruptions, swelled legs, and an emaciated habit; he was cured by taking the Botanical Syrup, which were purchased at the request of the servant of Mr Crattwell's, Bath, by Mr John Gifford, a very respectable hair-dresser of that city, by whom this extraordinary case is communicated, and who will attest the fact, and give the name of the party to any person desirous of further information.

The Botanical Syrup and Nervous Cordial, to be had at the Doctor's house, No. 9, Albion-street, in bottles, at 1l. 2s.;—11s. 6d.—and 5s. 5d. (duty included), and of

J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, South Bridge, Edinburgh
J. Chalmers, Aberdeen—and J. Mennons, Glasgow.

A 22s. Bottle contains equal to five small ones.

To those Ladies and Gentlemen bordering on the state of matrimony, the Doctor would particularly recommend the Botanic Syrup (prior to their appearance before the altar of Hymen) who are in the smallest degree apprehensive of the system not being entirely sound, or subject to relaxations of solids.

It will be necessary the Doctor should see such patients as are afflicted with deafness and loss of sight, or send their cases by letter or parcel to the Doctor, post or carriage paid, with his usual fee.

BY WARRANT FROM

THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY,

AND FOR BEHOOF OF UNDERWRITERS.

To be SOLD by public auction on the Strand at Port Ling, near Inverkeithing and neighbourhood, on Thursday next, the 25th instant, at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is sold,

THE WRECK of the Ship CATHERINE, WILLIAM GOOD Master, bound from Liverpool to Hamburgh, lately stranded on the aforesaid coast, consisting of part of the Hull, Masts, Yards, Sails, standing and running Rigging, Blocks, Iron Work, &c.—The whole to be put up in such lots as purchasers may incline.

And at the Yard of the Edinburgh Roperie Company, Leith, on Monday the 29th following, at 11 o'clock forenoon,

The Small Bower and Kedge Anchors, two pieces of a Cable, a Hawser, a Buoy Rope and Buoy of said vessel.

And for Exportation at Inverkeithing, the day following, being the 30th instant,

The whole of the Coffee, Tobacco, Ginger, Fustic, &c. saved from the wreck of said vessel, the particulars of which will be afterwards advertised.

For further information enquiries may be made at Captain Good at Inverkeithing, or to Thomas Gladstones and Sons.

Leith, April 20. 1799.

IRELAND.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—April 11.

REGENCY BILL.

Right Hon. Mr FITZGERALD moved the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Regency bill.

On the queſtion being put, Lord CASTLEREAGH ſtated his opinion of this bill, which he thought was altogether inadequate to the purpoſe for which it was intended, as he ſtill thought that two independent Parliaments might differ and purſue oppoſite objects.

The public have already been made acquainted with the different arguments on this ſubject, therefore it would be no wiſe intereſting to detail them again. Indeed the debate ſoon took a different turn, and the ſubject before the Houſe was ſeemingly entirely loſt ſight of, for having reſolved into a Committee, Mr ROCHFORT took the chair, and Mr FITZGERALD ſhortly ſtated his reaſons in ſupport of the bill, and concluded by moving the following amendment to meet an objection of Lord Caſtlereagh's, viz. after the word *ſhall*, in the firſt clauſe, add, "according to the laws and conſtitution of Great Britain."

So ſoon as he ſat down, the eyes of the Houſe were turned to Mr FOSTER, the Speaker. This Gentleman, the public already know, was decidedly againſt the propoſed Union, and when that meaſure was diſcuſſed in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons, Mr PITT, in one of the moſt eloquent ſpeeches he ever delivered, animadverted upon the ſentiments formerly entertained and expreſſed by Mr Foſter, and ſupported the propriety of the meaſure by the very arguments which that Gentleman had formerly urged, pointing out at the ſame time the inconſiſtency of his preſent conduct.

Since that period, Mr Foſter has not had any opportunity of ſpeaking on the ſubject of Union, he however embraced the preſent, and, ſcarcely touching upon the queſtion of Regency, directed his whole argument to the ſubject of Union, and in reply to Mr Pitt in as direct terms as if both ſtateſmen had been members of the ſame Senate. As the public will naturally be anxious to know the ſentiments of this gentleman who has taken ſo active a part againſt the Union, and how he reconciles that with his former opinions, we have therefore given the following copious detail:

Rt. Hon. the SPEAKER. "Mr Rochfort—the Noble Lord who ſpoke laſt but one, on treating of the ſubject before the Houſe, has introduced the queſtion of an Union, and gone largely into the ſtate of the connection ſubſiſting between the two kingdoms, and as he ſtated, that out of the conſtitution of 1782, have ſprung all thoſe evils which are conjured up as arguments for reſigning the powers of this Parliament, and the liberties of Ireland [hear! hear!] Sir, the Noble Lord has told you, that in quoting the opinion of Mr Fox on the final adjuſtment in 1782, he has adduced the beſt documents of the ſpirit and meaning of that adjuſtment. He has told you (for this you may accept him by inference) that the addreſſes of the Parliament of Ireland, and the ſpeeches of a Lord Lieutenant are no documents; and, Sir, I will be bold to ſay, that the Noble Lord is the firſt man who, ſtanding in the ſituation of a Lord Lieutenant's Secretary, has preſumed to ſay to the repreſentative of his ſovereign, "My Lord, what you ſay, is not to be relied on, but the caſual unauthorized publication of a debate in Parliament is the only genuine document." I cannot refrain from noticing one expreſſion, which fell from the Noble Lord. The Noble Lord has ſaid, that thoſe evils which he avers to call for a Legiſlative Union, have all ariſen out of the adjuſtment of 1782; becauſe (here let the Noble Lord correct me if I miſtake his words) becauſe until then the power had been acknowledged of Great Britain to bind Ireland. [Lord Caſtlereagh here in explanation ſaid, that the words he had uſed were, that Ireland had been until then in habits of obedience to the opinions of the Britiſh Cabinet]—I proteſt, reſumed the Speaker, the Noble Lord ſo exactly copies his prototype, Mr Pitt, in a peculiar accuracy of expreſſion, that I do not know what to make of his words one way or other. He profeſſes to ſay, that the words he had uſed were not that Ireland had until then acknowledged the power of Great Britain to bind her, but that ſhe had been in habits of obedience, &c. If thoſe do not mean one and the ſame thing, I muſt learn inſtruction from ſome other expoſition of the Engliſh language than I have yet a knowledge of [a general laugh]. Sir, that very adjuſtment aroſe out of the circumſtance of the ſiſter country binding Ireland, and ſhe diſavowing that power.—The complaints of the Iriſh Parliament on this ſubject were carried to the foot of the Throne, when in conſequence the following meſſage was received by the Parliament of Ireland from the then Lord Lieutenant, his Grace the Duke of Portland.

"I have it in command from his Majeſty to inform this Houſe, that his Majeſty, being concerned to find that diſcontents and jealouſies are prevailing among his loyal ſubjects of this country upon matters of great weight and importance, his Majeſty recommends to this Houſe to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious conſideration, in order to ſuch a final adjuſtment as may give mutual ſatisfaction to his kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland."

Here pleaſe to obſerve, Sir, that this meſſage related to a final adjuſtment; and we have his Majeſty's authority at a ſubſequent period, that this final adjuſtment was carried into execution. To this meſſage, the Parliament of Ireland, thus encouraged, boldly ſtated the grievances of which they had to complain. Thoſe grievances were—1ſt, that of Ireland being bound by laws made in Britain—2d, the appellant juriſdiction—3d, the exiſting of Poyning's law—4th, a mutiny bill not limited in point of duration. What was the language of the Iriſh Parliament in the addreſs which enumerated thoſe grievances? I will quote it from the records of your Houſe:—

"Thus encouraged by his Royal interpoſition, we ſhall beg leave, with all duty and affection, to lay before his Majeſty the cauſe of our diſcontents and jealouſies; to aſſure his Majeſty that his ſubjects of Ireland are a free people; that the Crown of Ireland is an Imperial Crown, inſeparably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, on which connection the intereſts and happineſs of both nations eſſentially depend; but that the kingdom of Ireland is a diſtinct kingdom, with a Parliament of her own, the ſole Legiſlature thereof. That there is no body of men competent to make laws to bind this nation, except the King, Lords, and Commons of Ireland; nor any other Parliament which hath authority or power, of any ſort whatſoever, in this country, ſave only the Parliament of Ireland! To aſſure his Majeſty that we humbly conceive, that in this right the very eſſence of our liberties exiſts; a right which we, on the part of all the people of Ireland, do claim as their birth-right, and which we cannot yield but with our lives."

Are thoſe words, which the Noble Lord alludes to, words of no meaning? Does he ſuppoſe that they were ſpoken with no intent? Did Ireland here acknowledge the right of the Britiſh nation to bind her? I ſhall yet beg leave to trouble the Committee with another paſſage from this addreſs—it goes on theſe words—

"To aſſure his Majeſty that we have ſeen with concern, certain claims advanced by the Parliament of Great Britain in an act, entitled, 'An act for the better ſecuring the dependency of Ireland'—an act containing matter entirely irreconcileable to the fundamental rights of this nation. That we conceive this act, and the claim it advances, to be the great and principal cauſe of the diſcontents and jealouſies in this kingdom."

Now, Sir, what was this act of dependency but in eſſence that very Union, which is now ſaid to be the only remedy for diſcontent and jealouſy, with this advantage to Ireland, that while ſhe had a Parliament, ſhe had the power of righting herſelf, which power, the Union recommended by the Noble Lord would take away for ever: and to ſhew what was the general ſenſe of Ireland on this ſubject, I refer the Noble Lord to the Journals of this Houſe, where it is recorded by a diviſion, when there appeared for the addreſs 219—againſt it none—ſo that here is the document of Parliament to ſhew the unanimous ſenſe and feeling of this great and deciſive conſtitutional meaſure—the final adjuſtment of 1782.

Sir, when this addreſs went to England, it was laid before both Houſes of the Britiſh Parliament, when both came to the reſolution ſtated by the Noble Lord, and this reſolution was entered into in conſequence of the addreſs of the Iriſh Parliament; and the great miſtake, for I will call it only a miſtake, with reſpect to this reſolution, is ſo much dwelt on as pointing to the neceſſity of a Legiſlative Union, entertained both by Mr Pitt and the Noble Lord is, that they aſſume this reſolution to have paſſed ſubſequent to the final adjuſtment, whereas, in fact, it was entered into prior to that arrangement; and the introduction of a ſingle word, I will not ſay intentionally, makes it appear to th ſe who do not hold in remembrance the tranſactions that day, that the reſolution followed the final adjuſtment, and deſcribed it to have been inefficient to the intended purpoſes. The reſolution, Sir, quoted ſo often by Mr Pitt and by the Noble Lord, was entered into by the Britiſh Parliament on the 17th of May 1782, and was in the following words:

"That it is indiſpenſible to the intereſt and happineſs of both kingdoms, that the connection between them ſhould be eſtabliſhed by mutual conſent, upon a ſolid and permanent footing; and that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to take ſuch meaſures as his Majeſty in his royal wiſdom ſhall think moſt conducive to that important end."

Now, Sir, a moſt material difference is formed by the introduction of the ſingle word *further* preceding the word *meaſures* in this reſolution. To the firſt addreſs of the Parliament of Ireland to his Majeſty after the recognition of its rights, what does his Majeſty ſay?

"That he accepts with the moſt ſenſible ſatisfaction the affectionate acknowledgements of his Parliament of Ireland, for thoſe arrangements, which he concurs with them in conſidering a perpetual pledge of amity, &c."

Will any man doubt that thoſe expreſſions on the part of the Parliament of Ireland, the Chief Governor of Ireland, and their common and beloved ſovereign, were not ſincere and concluſive in their meaning? but if any doubt yet reſted, after the authorities which I have quoted, that doubt muſt be removed by the ſpeech of his Grace the Duke of Portland to Parliament, at the cloſe of the ſeſſion of July 1782. He ſays—

"The great and conſtitutional advantages you have ſecured to your country, and the wiſe and magnanimous conduct of Great Britain in contributing to the ſucceſs of your ſteady and temperate exertions, call for my congratulations, at the cloſe of a ſeſſion which muſt ever reflect the higheſt honour on the national character of both kingdoms."

Was this the language to be applied to a Parliament who were laying the foundation of thoſe evils to their country complained of by the Noble Lord? In another part of the ſpeech goes on to ſay—

"Your claims were directed by the ſame ſpirit that gave riſe and ſtability to the liberties of Great Britain, and could not fail of ſucceſs as ſoon as the Councils of that kingdom were influenced by the avowed friends of the conſtitution."

In the next paragraph his Grace continues—

"Such a ſpirit of conſtitutional liberty, communicating itſelf from one kingdom to another, muſt naturally produce that reciprocal confidence and mutual affection of which we already begin to feel the moſt ſalutary effects. A grateful zeal and generous ardour have united this whole kingdom in the moſt cordial and vigorous exertions, which promiſe effectually to fruſtrate the deſigns of our common enemy, and to re-eſtabliſh and ſecure the glory of the whole empire."

Here is the opinion of his Grace of Portland, and through him of the Cabinet of Britain, on that political arrangement which now the Noble Lord and Mr Pitt arraign as the ſource of jealouſies, and as having within it the active principles of ſeparation. But what does this ſpeech ſtill further ſay of the final adjuſtment of 1782?

"Convince the people in your ſeveral diſtricts, as you are yourſelves convinced, that every cauſe of party jealouſies and diſcontents is finally removed, that both countries have pledged their good faith to each other, and that their beſt ſecurity will be an inviolable adherence to that compact—[hear! hear!]—convince them that the two kingdoms are now one, indiſſolubly connected in unity of conſtitution and unity of intereſts."

Could any expreſſions, Sir, be more explicit than theſe? or are we to be told by the Noble Lord and the Britiſh Miniſter that we are mere babies and do not underſtand the common language which we uſe? What does his Majeſty ſay in his anſwer to an addreſs of the Iriſh Parliament? His Majeſty did ſay that no conſtitutional ſubject then remained to diſturb the harmony ſubſiſting between the two countries; yet we are told by the Miniſter of this day, that a final adjuſtment of the conſtitution of Ireland and its connection with Britain never entered into the contemplation of thoſe Miniſters! Sir, is it to be ſuppoſed that thoſe Miniſters—that the Duke of Portland—that even the Sacred Perſonage who forms one of the eſtates of Parliament, deſigned a deliberate fraud on the Parliament and people of Ireland?—Is it to be ſuppoſed that they held in reſervation the meaſure of an Union to deſtroy that conſtitution which they had aſſiſted to form. (hear! hear!) Is it to be ſuppoſed that when a free conſtitution was offered to Ireland in 1782, that it was to be accompanied by a reſolution intended to expreſs its annihilation? A curious circumſtance happened ſoon after that final ſettlement. Mr Flood moved for leave to bring in a bill in this country, which was refuſed, becauſe the conſtitution was conſidered to have been finally acknowledged. He then moved that the word *final* in the reſolution of adjuſtment, be expunged from the journals of the Houſe, which, on a diviſion of a very full Houſe, was alſo rejected—and thereby the term, as applicable to the conſtitution of this country, was eſtabliſhed. In addition to all of thoſe teſtimonies there was one other given—a day of public and ſolemn thankſgiving to Almighty God was appointed, and the hearts and eyes of millions of human beings were raiſed to Heaven in thankful adoration for the invaluable bleſſing of a free conſtitution, (hear! hear!) We call on the Deity to receive our thanks—we call upon Heaven to ſanction our new-born conſtitution! And is it this conſtitution which we are called upon to ſacrifice, to gratify the theoretical projects of any Miniſter? (hear! hear!)

Sir, I feel it almoſt impoſſible for me to refrain from expreſſing a deſerved indignation, that a conſtitution which it was the pride of this nation to acquire—that this conſtitution ſhould be ſacrificed, and with it the peace and proſperity of the country, to a theory which has every argument againſt, and none for it but the ſubjugation of Ireland to the uncontrouled views of a Britiſh Miniſter—and which I truſt will never be reliſhed by Iriſhmen—[an enthuſiaſtic cry of hear! hear!]—It would be needleſs to recur to the ſeveral arguments, or rather aſſertions, uſed by Mr Pitt, reſpecting the point of final adjuſtment—all who hear me I am ſure muſt be of opinion with me, that never was there yet a *great ſpeech* made by a *great man*, which contained ſo *little matter*; and if any thing could make me believe that the Noble Lord poſſeſſes leſs good ſenſe and political talents than I am diſpoſed to aſcribe to him, it is the pains which he took to diſſeminate in this country ſuch a paltry ſpeech. I call it ſo—gentlemen may take notes of the expreſſion; I ſee they are at it—but the part which relates to the final adjuſtment, is not the only weak and falacious component of this weak and ſuperficial ſtructure of verballity and ſophiſtication. In relation to affixing the Great Seal of England to Iriſh acts of Parliament, a gentleman has tauntingly ſaid, "Is this the independence boaſted of?" I will ſay, it was wiſe in that day, to leave the Great Seal in the hands of a Britiſh Miniſter—by doing ſo we told the Britiſh nation we felt no inclination to ſeparate, and that if we ſhould paſs a bill of any ſuch tendency—ſuch a bill could not paſs into a law without the ſanction of the Britiſh Miniſtry. But what did Ireland to pledge herſelf to the connexion? Her act of independence was that pledge, for in that ſhe allied the kingdom of Ireland to the Crown of Great Britain, not to the perſon of the King—[a cry of hear! hear! from the Treaſury Bench.]

With reſpect to the advantages aſſumed by the advocates of an Union to our foreign commerce, Mr Speaker quoted the navigation act, which he proved to communicate every freedom of trade which this country could deſire. He then adverted to the period of the commercial propoſitions. In the addreſs from both Parliaments preceding the ſeſſion of 1795, it was ſtated that there were neceſſary regulations of commerce affecting the two countries, which had not been adjuſted. Commercial arrangement were alone ſpoken of, and had there any meaſure of Conſtitution remained unſettled would Mr P. who began his miniſtry ſoon after the final adjuſtment, and who was miniſter in 1785—would he have ſat quietly when ſuch an opportunity offered, of giving conſideration to a conſtitutional queſtion, if any had remained unſettled? But if any thing could more than another ſhew that the conſtitutional connexion between the two countries was conſidered as finally ſettled, it is the unanimous addreſs of the Britiſh Parliament on that occaſion, moved by Mr Pitt himſelf, and wherein are to be ſeen all thoſe expreſſions, nearly word for word, which he now applies to the meaſure of an Union—wealth, conſolidation, ſtrength, glory, &c. &c. all were attached by him as neceſſary conſequences of accepting the propoſitions, and now are ſhifted, but with very unhappy appropriation, to the meaſure of an Union.

I hope I may be pardoned if, departing for a moment from the ſubject before the Committee—I advert to the inſinuations againſt my conduct, contained in a late ſpeech of Mr Pitt's on the ſubject of a Legiſlative Union.

I reſpect Mr Pitt as an Engliſh miniſter, and give him credit for his financial talents;—but, as to the Iriſh nation, he is the worſt miniſter it ever heard of—and nothing but the utmoſt raſhneſs could induce the man to diſturb this country at ſuch a period, by the introduction of a meaſure which he muſt have been conſcious could not have been received or treated of, without the moſt alarming war of feeling. The charges againſt me contained in that ſpeech muſt, if I could feel flattered by ſuch a circumſtance, have flattered me; for, in a ſpeech which occupied upwards of three hours, more than one third of it makes me the ſubject, and is taken up with, I will not ſay deſigned, miſrepreſentations of what has been publicly ſaid by me on different occaſions, but particularly in the debate on the Commercial Propoſitions in 1785. [Here Mr Speaker corrected the ſeveral miſrepreſentations.]

Sir, what I ſaid firſt and laſt was, that not a line in the commercial propoſitions touched your conſtitution, but miſrepreſentation has ſaid that I valued your final adjuſtment ſo lightly that I was ready for a trifle to relinquiſh it for ever. In comparing the documents on the journals of the Houſe, we have his Majeſty's acknowledgements that the conſtitution of Ireland was perfectly eſtabliſhed by the adjuſtment of 1782. But what ſays Mr Pitt? "His Majeſty knows nothing of the matter"!—His Majeſty has received it as a pledge of mutual and perpetual amity between the two countries—but what ſays Mr Pitt? "It ſhall not be perpetual"—We bound ourſelves to maintain harmony with Great Britain; but what ſays Mr Pitt? "I will diſturb that harmony!"—The Duke of Portland has told us repeatedly, that the conſtitution of 82 was a final adjuſtment; but what ſays Mr Pitt? "My Lord Duke, you are a child; you know nothing about the matter; you know nothing—the King knows nothing; the Parliament knows nothing—but now that I am in office I will ſhew you that the conſtitution of Ireland and final adjuſtment mean nothing!"—The Duke of Portland has told you, that all cauſes of jealouſy are removed; that both countries have pledged their good faith to each other; and that their beſt ſecurity will be an inviolable adherance to that compact. Mr Pitt tells you that no ſuch compact was ever made!—with equal propriety, ſhould he ſacrifice our conſtitution to his project of an Union, might he at a future period, make light of every article of that Union, and ſay there had been no compact whatever. Sir, it is no wonder that the Britiſh Miniſter ſhould ſeek to get over the conſtitution of 82, by it we have acquired that free and perfect liberty which conſtitutes the happineſs and proſperity of nations, and he ſhould make us believe that the particular ſyſtem, from whence thoſe advantages proceed, does not exiſt at all, before he can reconcile us to his theorem of an Union. Mr Pitt has taken ſome trouble in quoting me, now permit me to quote a little of Mr Pitt. In 1785, when introducing the commercial propoſitions, he bears this teſtimony to that final adjuſtment, which he would have us believe never had any exiſtence.

"A vaſt deal has been already done by the Parliament of Ireland; the preſent plan is only a neceſſary ſupplement to that formerly adopted, and merely going to ſecure the commerce of the two countries on a ſettled and permanent footing."

So, the meaſures of 1785 were acknowledged by him to have been but a neceſſary ſupplement to thoſe of 1782; the one having been wholly commercial, the other wholly conſtitutional. Further, in his introduction of the propoſitions, he ſays,

"Among all the objects of my political life, there has not occurred any which, in the ſame degree with this, could call forth the feelings of my heart."

Here the language which he applies to the meaſure of 1785 is expreſſed in almoſt the ſame words of that which he applies to the Union in 1799. I only wiſh his heart and head were now the ſame they were then; if they were, we would not have ſeen this country tortured as it had been with his mad and deſtructive projects; and if he had obſerved the ſame conſiſtency that I have done, you would not have heard of this ruinous meaſure.

Now, Sir, with regard to the charge of inconſiſtency made againſt me by Mr Pitt. It is advanced by him that I ſaid on treating of the commercial propoſitions, that things could not remain as they were; Sir, I was talking of commerce, and it was extreme want of candour to ſay I was talking of conſtitution. Mr Pitt ſeems to forget that by the navigation act the trade of Ireland was as free to all parts of the word as that of Britain; but the Britiſh Government has given to a company of merchants a monopoly of trade beyond the Cape of Good Hope and the Straits of Magellan; this charter, however, would have been no reſtriction to Ireland if ſhe had choſen to avail herſelf of the rights which were her's, but what did ſhe do? By a voluntary and generous act ſhe gave full effect to the wiſhes of the Britiſh Government by ſhutting herſelf out from more than half of the navigable world.

From the period of 1782 to the preſent, there has not ariſen with the Parliament of this country any political ſhock or conceſſion, ſave this deſperate one—this fatal project of Mr Pitt, to which various objects were aſſigned, but the real one is that Mr Pitt finds that 300 Iriſh Gentlemen, forming an Iriſh reſident Parliament, hold the purſe of the nation too faſt in their honeſt graſp, for him to diſpoſe of it as he pleaſes—[hear! hear!]

The Noble Lord ſays, a difference may ariſe on the ſubject of peace or war which might prove dangerous to the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, but he ſhould recollect that it is the peculiar and ſole prerogative of the Crown to declare war and to conclude peace, without conſulting the Parliaments of either country.

In regard to foreign treaties, is there an inſtance to be adduced in which the Parliament of Ireland has refuſed to ratify the treaties entered into by Great Britain? Are we then, on the ſpeculative preſumption that a thing may happen, which from experience of many years we know has not happened, that we are to relinquiſh our Conſtitution and our liberties? The caſe of a regency, for which the bill now before you provides, is the only one which has ever furniſhed a ſhadow of pretence for the fears expreſſed by the Noble Lord.

Theory, Sir, it is ſcarcely neceſſary to ſay, is not as good a monitor as facts. Is there a ſingle principle theory can ſuggeſt for uniting the two Legiſlatures, that does not exiſt for uniting the three eſtates of Parliament into one? The fear of diſcordancy as well applies to the one caſe as to the other. Who would be juſtified in ſetting ſuch a doctrine afloat? The balancing principle in the Britiſh conſtitution creates its perfection, and why may not the ſame principle apply to the two Legiſlatures under the one Crown, that being thus guarded by one common head, they may perform their national and imperial functions better and more effectually than if blended? Sir, it is not in human nature to effect a ſyſtem more calculated to impart political happineſs than ours. If you ſacrifice this conſtitution to the projects of ſpeculative ambition, or through the infatuation of any motive whatever, your children will curſe you, and poſterity execrate the memory of men who could feel ſo little regard for the happineſs of futurity.

Now, Sir, I will examine ſome of the reaſons advanced in favour of an Union. How is this country to be benefited by removing from it its Parliament, the natural protection of its manufactures, trade, and agriculture? One of the principal arguments is, that the wealth of Great Britain will be diffuſed through Ireland, and her manufacturers come hither with their capital. The four principal manufactures of Great Britain are the iron, pottery, woollen, and cotton. Will any man of common ſenſe believe that the three firſt, which ſo much depend upon a plenty of fuel, will be removed from a country where that article is ſo abundant, to a country where there is no fuel. Nor is this objection leſs applicable to the cotton manufactory, which in England is carried to the great perfection it is by machinery, which is worked by ſteam, that ſteam being alſo produced by fuel. Now, Sir, ſuppoſe a Britiſh merchant, deſirous of removing his capital to this country in conſequence of the aſſerted advantages which it would derive from an Union;—let us ſuppoſe he waits on Mr Pitt, and aſks him, "Sir, I am at preſent in a flouriſhing trade, and the Iriſh come to purchaſe my manufactures—what inducements are there for me to remove to that country?"—"O! ſays Mr Pitt, very many inducements—the Union will give ſo many that I cannot enumerate them." "Will it give me protecting duties?" O! no, the 6th article might inform you on that head." "Will it ſecure me for any particular time?"—"No, replies Mr Pitt, but it removes the Parliament." The Engliſhman who feels attached to his Parliament, and experiences the benefits reſulting from a reſident one, is immediately determined from this circumſtance, and he ſays, "No—I wont go to Ireland, but if you remove thither to the Engliſh Parliament, I will then go, for where the Parliament is there ſhould the manufacturer be alſo." He next went into a minute and detailed calculation on the import and export trade of England and Ireland.

He next adverted to the argument of tranquilization held out by the advocates of the Union, and ſhewed that it was only by a reſident Parliament having local knowledge of the ſtate of the kingdom, and an immediate intereſt in the welfare of its people, that tranquility could be re-eſtabliſhed and ſecured. He ſhewed how an Union would increaſe the number of abſentees, and the evils to reſult therefrom. The diſproportion of 100 Iriſh members to 558 Engliſh, and the obvious conſequences, he pointed out, and diſplayed the ſervices rendered to the country and to the imperial connexion by the Iriſh Parliament, in tracing the late conſpiracy and rebellion in their progreſs, ſtep by ſtep, and their final ſuppreſſion of it, all which could not poſſibly have been effected by a Parliament reſident in Great Britain—and was it for thoſe ſervices, he aſked, that the Iriſh Parliament was to undergo almoſt a ſpecies of felon tranſportation? He ſaid, that if he were to fix on one place more than another, to be injured by an Union, it would be the city of Cork. On the example Scotland held out to this country, he obſerved, that, from the period of the Scotch Union to the year 1782, the exports of Ireland exceeded thoſe of Scotland as *four* to *one*, yet we were deſired to follow her example. He alſo by calculations proved, that, ſince Ireland obtained the Conſtitution of 1782, her exports had ariſen in the ratio of *one* to *ten*, while thoſe of England had ariſen in

the same period of time only in the ratio of *one* to *four*.

He next adverted to the possibility of the Crown appointing Sheriffs who would make partial returns at elections, in which case Great Britain might have returned to the United Parliament what men she pleased, as the expence of an appeal to Parliament would be such as no prudent man would be willing to incur. He concluded with the following apostrophe:

"If I could address all descriptions of Irishmen of every religious persuasion, it would be in these words—Your country is in danger! your constitution and liberties are in danger! Unite and preserve them!—Tell the Minister he shall not take them from you—tell him, as friends, you love your fellow subjects of Great Britain, but you will not be their dependants, nor submit to the disgrace of being annihilated as a nation, for that were to be annihilated as men! above all things, make no change that you cannot correct from experience—make no political concession that you cannot revoke. If you submit to an Union, and find it, what it surely would be, the gulf of your happiness and your liberties, you would have no alternative but the desperate one of arms. If, then, the British Minister comes again to ask you for your constitution, tell him it has been the source of unexampled prosperity and political happiness to you, and that if you give it up, yourselves and your country are lost for ever. Keep your Parliament while you have it—it has done its duty—it has been found competent to the advantages of peace, and the suppression of rebellion. If the Minister ask for it, refuse him with respect and calmness. If he should attempt to take it, REMEMBER YOU HAVE A COUNTRY—AND ARE MEN."

He spoke four hours and 20 minutes.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied in a manner fully according with his very distinguished talents, and the Right Hon. the SPEAKER rejoined. Mr GEORGE PONSONBY followed, in a speech of considerable length, and accustomed ability—and a long debate ensued, which related wholly to the subject of an Union, and in which a variety of members spoke; at length the question was put on Mr Fitzgerald's first amendment, and carried without a division. He was then proceeding to move the other amendments, when the ATTORNEY GENERAL signified the necessity of the Chairman's reporting progress at such an advanced hour.—To this Mr F. acceded, and Mr ROCHFORT having reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Saturday—the House resumed, and adjourned at half past four o'clock morning.

WAR-OFFICE, April 16. 1799.

Caithness Volunteers.

George Sutherland, Esq. to be Captain. John Sinclair to be First Lieutenant. Murdock Campbell to be Second Lieutenant. James Gun to be Second Lieutenant.

Dundee Volunteers.

Captain Patrick Stirling to be Major, vice Duff, who resigns. First Lieutenant Andrew Mackenzie to be Captain, vice Stirling. Second Lieutenant William Webster to be First Lieutenant, vice Mackenzie. Adjutant Charles Adam to be Second Lieutenant, vice Webster.

2d Battalion of the 2d Regiment of the Royal Edinburgh Volunteers

Alexander Monypenny to be Ensign, vice Reid, who resigns.

Royal Edinburgh Volunteer Artillery.

Second Lieutenant William Baillie to be First Lieutenant, vice Robert Hodshon Cay, who resigns. John Irving to be Second Lieutenant, vice Baillie.

Northern Maux Volunteers.

William Christian, sen. Esq. to be Captain. William Christian, jun. to be Lieutenant. John Kaighin to be Ensign.

Gordon

APRIL 16.

By the Juliana, which arrived on Sunday at Dover with dispatches from New-York, American papers have been received. A supplement to The Mercantile Advertiser of the 13th of March, gives an account of very serious disturbances, and alludes to others of which we are yet ignorant. The French party is acquiring strength in the United States, but we are unable to guess the cause of this change, so unexpected as it must be at a moment when the Directory have rendered themselves odious in the eyes of every wise and unprejudiced friend of liberty.

The following notice was yesterday exhibited at the Coal Exchange:—"Coal Exchange, half past two o'clock. Two hundred and fifteen colliers arrived—about thirty-three lost in the late gales. Price in the Pool, Newcastle, 47s. to 52s. 6d.—Sunderland, 46s. to 51s. per chaldron."

DISBANDED REGIMENT.

The following brigade orders were yesterday issued on the parade, in St James's Park:—

"MONDAY, April 15.

"In consequence of communications from Adjutant-General, Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester orders the following letter to be inserted in the brigade orders.

"SIR, HORSE-GUARDS, April 8.

"I have received the Commander in Chief's directions to transmit to you the King's pleasure in regard to the 5th or Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, which it is his Royal Highness the Commander in Chief's desire that you shall, without delay, carry into execution.

"His Majesty has taken it into his most serious consideration the representation which has been made by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, of the conduct of this regiment, and is of opinion, that the insubordination, and departure from the discipline and principles which have ever distinguished the British army, therein exhibited, required, especially in these times of warfare and exertion, that they should be marked by a punishment which may be severely felt, and not only remembered by those misguided persons who have been guilty of the atrocious acts of disobedience, which have brought this indelible stigma on the corps, but may serve as an example to all others as to the consequences of such seditious and outrageous proceedings, and of his Majesty's firm determination to maintain subordination and discipline in his army, and to support the authority of his officers in the execution of their duty.

"It is on these grounds his Majesty's Royal determination, that the Fifth, or Royal Irish Regiment of Dragoons, shall be forthwith disbanded, which you will please to communicate to the corps, and carry it into immediate effect. At the same time that the King judges it requisite for the service to make those severe examples, his Majesty has graciously condescended to direct, that General Lord Rossmore shall be assured that his Majesty is persuaded of the concern which, as a soldier, his Lordship would feel at such a circumstance occurring in any part of the army, and is sensible of the particular mortification he must experience, in the present instance, from the event; from which, however, his Lordship cannot, in the smallest degree, suffer in his Majesty's estimation. His Majesty has been graciously pleased further to direct, that you do express this persuasion, that there are many valuable Officers in his regiment, who have used their best endeavours to restore the order, and preserve the credit of the corps; and though, in this measure of indispensible severity, it was impossible to make any exceptions, the majority being clearly implicated in the misconduct in which the whole are suffering, yet his Majesty will hereafter make the most pointed discrimination, and those of any rank which are deserving of the Royal favour, may rely on his Majesty's disposition to attend to their merit, and to avail himself of their future services.

"In consideration of the expence which the officers of the 5th, or Royal Irish Regiment, have been unavoidably exposed to, his Majesty has been graciously pleased to direct, that their full pay shall be continued to them to the 24th December next, at which period they will be placed on half-pay.

"I have the honour to be, &c.

"HENRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen. &c."

LEGHORN—March 10.

A Danish vessel entered our port on the 15th, after a passage of 29 days from Alexandria. On board of it were the crews of 17 vessels, which had been intercepted by Captain Trowbridge. Of these 17 vessels, six were Danish and three Swedish; the others were Greek or Ragusan. The crews have brought authentic intelligence respecting Egypt. The French army is in quiet possession thereof, and the organization of the interior proceeds in a rapid manner. The principal object of it is to prevail on the inhabitants to concur with the French in the defence of the country against the Turks. The army is not in want of any thing necessary to its subsistence, for the industry of the French finds many resources with which the stupid natives were previously unacquainted.

LONDON—APRIL 17.

Yesterday and this day, no business of importance came before the Houses of Parliament.

FROM THE HAMBURGH MAIL.

VIENNA—March 30.

[FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.]

According to accounts received from the army in Italy, under the command of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Kray, the enemy in that country has drawn together his force, apparently to make an attack on Verona, and the Valley of Adige, or the right wing of our army; in consequence of which Lieut.-Gen. Kray took possession of the camp already prepared on the Adige, with the army concentered between the Brenta and the Adige, in order to be in readiness to receive their attack.

TYROL—March 29.

The French have obtained some new advantages in the Tyrol, of which the following are the more particular accounts:

INSPRUCK—MARCH 28.

The 8000 French who passed the Joch near Martinsbruck, in the night between the 25th and 26th inst. have overpowered the corps of General Laudohn, and on the 26th took Colonel Knesewick and 2000 men prisoners. They now threaten the Upper Inthal and the Vintschgau. It is hoped that General Hotze will make a motion with his corps from Hohen Ems to take the enemy in the rear.

On the 26th, at seven in the evening the Governor of the Tyrol, Count Vissengen, published a proclamation to call out the general levy of the country *en masse*, which yesterday began to assemble in arms from every side.

UPPER RHINE—April 2.

The report which was circulated with a number of circumstances, that on the 28th of March another bloody battle had taken place between the Archduke Charles and General Jourdan, is unfounded.

After the battle near Tutlingen and Stockach, which lasted from the 25th to the night of the 26th, the left wing under General St Cyr, and the centre of the army of General Jourdan, retreated to the Black Forest, in the direction of Kehl; and the right wing under General Ferino towards Schaffhousen, in Switzerland, without any new battle taking place up to the 28th, except some skirmishes between the van and rear guards.

STOCACH—March 28.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT

OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES, OF THE ACTION OF THE 25TH AND 26TH OF MARCH.

On the 24th of March I caused the army to march from Pfullendorf, and take possession of the camp before Stockach. The right wing was posted on the heights of Malsbirn, towards Nellenburg; the left from the toll-bridge towards Wallenweis; and three battalions of Lascy from the left wing were posted to cover the same on the heights of Erpfingen. My advanced posts extended to Steisslingen, Aigelbringen, and to the heights of Liptingen, near which latter Major-General Count Meerfeldt took three pieces of cannon, and a number of prisoners.

On the 25th, at break of day, General Jourdan attacked my advanced posts with great violence, after having received reinforcements on the right wing from Switzerland, and on the left from the Danube. The enemy advanced in three columns—one along the road from Singen to Steisslingen; another on the road from Engen by Ach; and the third along the road from Tutlingen by Liptingen. The principal force was directed against our right wing. Major-General Count Meerfeldt, whose advanced guard I had reinforced the day before, was in consequence obliged to retreat with a part of his troops to the wood between Liptingen, and Stockach.

The enemy pursued General Meerfeldt into the wood with so much activity, that in a few hours he was forced to its extremity, though it extends a whole German mile. The intention of the enemy was evidently to turn our position, to effect which he left nothing unattempted. From five in the morning till two in the afternoon the enemy had the advantage, pressing on with three divisions from his left wing. Notwithstanding I detached some battalions of infantry from my left wing to reinforce the right, it would not have been possible, had it not been for the determined bravery of some regiments of infantry, to force the enemy, who made the most obstinate resistance, to retreat a short way within the wood. About two o'clock, however, the enemy, though he frequently rallied, and fought with the greatest bravery, was obliged to give way, and entirely driven out of the wood. In the course of this attack, the Field Marshal Lieutenant the Prince of Furstenberg fell. Major-General Stippseig, who took the command after him, exerted himself with the greatest bravery. Field-Marshal Lieutenant the Prince of Anhalt Cotten alighted from his horse, and put himself at the head of the second battalion of infantry, and led them on to the attack. When the grenadiers came out of the wood, I caused them to march off under the command of Field-Marshal Lieutenant Count Kollowrath, supported by the regiments of Nassau and Mack.

During the filing off of our grenadiers, the French carabineers made an attack on them, but were received and repulsed by the regiments of Nassau and Mack; after which the French infantry were attacked and driven back by our grenadiers; nearly half a brigade was taken prisoners, and a piece of cannon taken by our cavalry. On this occasion Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Risch greatly distinguished himself at the head of the cavalry.

The enemy was now obliged to retreat to Liptingen, but could not be pursued any farther, on account of night coming on. The defeat which the enemy suffered on his left wing, and the repeated fruitless attacks made by his right on my left, compelled him to make this retreat. On my left wing, Field Marshal Lieutenant Count Nauendorf and Major General the Prince of Schwartzenberg and Count Ginlay especially distinguished themselves.

In the night the enemy retreated on his right wing by Orsingen and Eingen, and then by Hitzingen; and on his left wing by Tutlingen, even to beyond the Danube. According to accounts that have been received, the right wing of the French has retreated to Schaffhausen.—Field Marshal Lieutenant Staader commanded the left wing of our army. I shall communicate, as soon as possible, more circumstantial details, as also the names of such officers and regiments as have especially signalized themselves.

RASTADT—March 30.

The French Ministers have received dispatches from General Jourdan, containing an account of the battle on the 25th near Tutlingen, from which the following is an extract:

Head-quarters at Villingen, March 27.

General Jourdan a second time attacked the army of the Archduke Charles, which had taken a position between Tutlingen and Stockach. His advanced guard, which was at Tutlingen, at first was beaten and put to the route; the action afterwards became extremely warm. The enemy were continually receiving fresh troops, and the battle lasted till night, with the greatest obstinacy on both sides. Although oppressed by infinitely superior numbers, we did not lose any ground, and we slept upon the field of battle, in the presence of the enemy. We have taken above 5000 prisoners (great part of which are officers) in this affair and that of Ostrach. Thus it may be seen, that I am far from considering myself to have been beaten. I shall, however, add, that having caused the Archduke's army to be turned by a column which I had sent towards Maeskirch, and by two others who were marching by the rear of Stockach, while I attacked in front, this day would have produced incalculable consequences, if a charge of cavalry had been made at the moment I commanded it. One part of the enemy's army would have been destroyed; this depended upon seizing one favourable moment.

CORN EXCHANGE, April 15.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
English Wheat,	48	56	0	Malt,	38	44	0
Essex,	58	61	0	Fine,	—	—	—
Barley,	30	34	0	Oats,	26	31	0
Suffolk,	—	35	0	Mealing,	29	33	0
Fine Flour	—	48	0	Fine,	—	—	—

STOCKS—

This day, (April 17.) at twelve o'clock—3 *per cent. red.* — 3 *per cent. con.* 54¼

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—APRIL 20.

Paris papers to the 9th instant arrived in London on Monday, which were brought in a cartel from Gravelines.

These furnish less information than usual respecting the military operations on the continent, and the reason is obvious; for it clearly appears from the little that is said, that JOURDAN's army has been forced to abandon all the strong positions which the country of Suabia affords, and that the retreat of all the divisions of his army that crossed the Rhine is general. JOURDAN is himself arrived at Strasburgh, having been recalled to Paris by the Directory, probably to be displaced, if not disgraced. His army, composing the centre division, was on the 29th ultimo at Honberg, in full march towards Kehl, the head quarters being still further back, at Gengenbach; the left wing, lately commanded by ST CYR, was on the 27th at Oberndorf; and the right wing, commanded by FERINO, which former Paris papers stated to have been detached to re-enforce MASSENA, appears to be in full retreat through the Forest Towns towards Basle, pursuing the same route as MOREAU did in the year 1796. The Propagateur of the 8th instant frankly confesses, "that each column of the grand army is retracing the same ground it took in advancing towards the Lake of Constance, and that the head quarters are expected to be removed to Strasburgh."

The report of the capture of Feldkirch by the army of MASSENA, proves to be in every respect false; and it is not a little curious that the French should throw the propagation of this lie on the Helvetic Directory.

The Moniteur of the 8th mentions that the French have entered Leghorn and Florence, and that the Grand Duke of TUSCANY has retired to Vienna. The English who were at Leghorn had previously embarked with their effects on board a fleet of merchantmen, which had arrived a few days before, but had only landed a small part of their cargo, in consequence of the critical situation of affairs.

The following article is copied from the Propagateur of the 8th. It is the more curious, as we have not seen the word PEACE mentioned in any Paris Journals for many months past—"They talk of a plan for a general peace which Prussia is about to transmit to Paris."

An article from Brest, states that the Minister of Marine is using every expedient to encourage the exertions making in that port to send an armament to sea. For this purpose, he has promised, that the sailors should be paid one-third of the value of all the fruits of their victories, as soon as they return to port.

MASSENA, in a letter from Zurich, of the 30th ult. is stated to have possessed himself of Constance, on the lake about 35 miles distant from Rheinck, where he had his head-quarters on the 28th, while a column of his forces pushed on towards Schaffhousen, an important post on the frontiers of Switzerland, upwards of 30 miles from Constance, for the purpose, most probably of meeting the right wing of JOURDAN's army, which has been detached by him to form a junction with the Army of Helvetia. From these movements, it is suggested, that the enemy have formed a design of attacking the right flank and rear of PRINCE CHARLES.

One Hamburgh mail is arrived.—See the contents, in the preceding column.

Mr PITT, it is said, defers the loan till the middle of May, when he will have pretty good information on the Income tax, which is expected to nett 15 millions. The budget, it is said, will be 18 or 20 millions, including a large subsidy.

The Shropshire Militia were reviewed yesterday on Burntsfield Links, by Major-General VYSE. This fine regiment went through their manœuvres with a promptness, alacrity, and steadiness, that did them the greatest honour.

Thursday last, the Royal Kilmarnock Volunteers, commanded by Capt. PARKER, were inspected by Lord DOUGLAS, who was pleased to express his highest approbation of their military appearance.

On Saturday the 13th curt. the Lochaber regiment quartered at Falkirk, commanded by Col. DONALD CAMERON of Lochiel, was inspected by Major-General VYSE, approved and passed, being more than complete.

The Vrandsehap, PAUL EPSEN, master, out 21 days from London for Edinburgh, with sugar and coffee, put into Aberdeen on Saturday the 6th. They had been beating about in the North Seas all that time, and saw many casks, packages, and pieces of vessels, floating about; doubtless the remains of some unfortunate ships.

A most malignant and invidious attempt has of late been made to arraign the character of a gentleman who stands high in the East India direction, as well as materially to affect the interests of his relatives, but the malevolent purpose, though artfully planned, is now frustrated to the conviction of the public eye, while the respectable character of Mr DAVID SCOTT stands so distinguished as to place him beyond the power of malevolence to reach.

ROBERT WHITWORTH, Esq. the celebrated engineer, whose death we mentioned formerly, died in consequence of a mortification in one of his feet, produced by wet and cold during the late severe storm.

Price of the best oatmeal at 13½d a peck.

DIED,

Upon the 13th instant, BENTLEY GORDON BENTLEY, Esq Hill Street, Edinburgh.

At Kincraig, on Monday the 8th current, Mrs CATHARINE EDGAR, wife of Mr Robert Baillie.

At Dean-Bank, on Wednesday last, aged six, HUGH ROSS, son of James Ross, writer in Edinburgh.

At Edinburgh, on the 14th inst. CHARLES DALRYMPLE, Esq. of North Berwick.—And, on the 17th, Mrs MARGARET DOUGLAS, his wife.

At Edinburgh on the 14th inst. WALTER SCOTT, Esq. writer to the signet.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST—April 16.

LE Marsouin lugger privateer, is taken by the Astrea frigate, and arrived at Yarmouth.

The American ship Polly, loaded with salt and bale goods, has been taken by the French, retaken by the Dolphin privateer, and carried into Jersey.

The Betsey, Bulley, and the Amity, Wood, from Figueira to Newfoundland, are captured. The Captains landed at Torbay.

The Amity, ——, from London to Plymouth, is lost on the coast of Ireland.

The Amity, Rooke, from Guernsey to Belfast, is taken and carried into St Maloes.

The Ann, (of Whitby), Lathmore, coal loaded, foundered off Whitby. Crew saved.

The Bernard, Brockman, from Bremen to Surinam, is lost near Harlingen.

The Cornbrook, Stephens, from Gallipoly to London, is taken by a privateer off the coast of Portugal,

The Susannah, Gardner, (a recaptured ship), from London to Liverpool, is lost near Donaghadee.

The Peggy, Rowe, from Dartmouth to Newfoundland, foundered at sea.—Crew saved.

The Brilliant, Lacey, from London, is taken near St Michael's, and sent for France.

The Nord Stern, ——, from Stockholm to Lisbon, is lost near Dunkirk.

The Lucy, Long, from Padstow to Leghorn, is taken and carried into Genoa.

The Commerce, Ritchie, from Clyde to Trinidada, is captured.

The Hamilton, Norval, from Savannah to Jamaica, is lost on the Cancaus.

Captures by the French.

From French papers received the 9th April.

The Anna, Portuguese brig, laden with coals, sent into Vigo.

The Hoffnung, a sloop, laden with tail cloth, free stone, &c, sent into Ostend.

The Rover of Corves, (supposed Cowes) sent into Calais.

The Ham, a sloop, in ballast, carried into Boulogne.

WINDS AT HEAL,

April 12—S. W.—13 N. N. E.—13 ditto. blows hard.—15 E. S. E.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 5.—Hamburgh, 1.—Lisbon, 0.

Due—Ireland 4.—Hamburgh 0.

HADDINGTON, April 19.

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Oats.*	*Peafe.*	*Beans.*
First	33s 0d	22s 0d	19s 3d	14s 6d	14s 0d
Second	30s 0d	19s 0d	17s 6d	13s 0d	13s 0d
Third	24s 0d	17s 6d	16s 0d	12s 0d	12s 0d

MISS BIGGS most respectfully informs the Nobility, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public in general, that her Benefit is fixed for

MONDAY, April 22, 1799.

On which occasion will be presented the much admired

OPERA OF

THE DUENNA,

Or, THE DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.

To which will be added a Farce, called

THE MOGUL TALE.

Tickets and places for the Boxes to be had at the Box-Office of the Theatre, and of Miss BIGGS, No. 2, High Terrace, Leith Street.

BUILDING AREAS,

In Blair Street and Robertson's Close.

To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the High Justiciary Court Room, on Wednesday the 8th day of May next, at five o'clock afternoon,

THE VACANT AREA on the west side of Blair Street, containing in whole about 122 feet in front along Blair Street, extending on the north end, and next to the tenement built by Mr Thomas Hay, surgeon, west to Stevenlaw's Close, and comprehending a Tenement entering from said Close, and the remainder being about forty-five feet deep, and bounded on the south by the tenement built by Mr William Jameson, mason, and Bruce's Land.

If the above area does not sell in one lot, it will be divided into the three following lots—viz.

LOT I.—That PART of said AREA lying next to the tenement built by the said Mr Thomas Hay, by which it is bounded on the north, consisting of about forty feet eight inches in front along Blair Street, and extending in depth all the way west to Stevenlaw's Close, and comprehending therein the Tenement above mentioned, entering from said close, by which it is bounded on the west, and by lot 2d, after designed, on the south.

LOT II.—That PART of said AREA lying immediately to the south of lot 1st, consisting also of about forty feet eight inches in front along Blair Street, and about forty-five feet deep, and bounded by lot 1st, above described, on the north, and lot 3d, after mentioned, on the south.

LOT III.—Being the remaining Part of said AREA, lying immediately to the south of Lot 2d, and bounded by said Lot on the north, and by the tenement built by Mr Jameson, and Bruce's Land on the South, consisting also of about 48 feet 8 inches in front along Blair's Street, and about 45 feet deep.

AREA,

To be Sold at the same time and place,

That Large AREA, lying on the west side of Robertson's Close, opposite to the Royal Infirmary, and between Auchterlony's Land, next College Street on the south, and Aitken's Land next to the Cowgate, on the north, with the Materials of the Old Houses standing thereon, consisting of about 110 feet 6 inches, from south to north, and part of it being about 30 feet, and the remainder about 27 feet in depth from east to west, as laid down on a plan thereof.

This Area also, if not sold in whole, will be exposed in the two following Lots, viz.

LOT I.—The Southmost Part of said AREA, bounded by Auchterlony's Land on the south, and Lot 2d, after described, on the north, consisting, as delineated on the before mentioned plan, of about 42 feet in length of front to Robertson's Close, and about 30 feet in depth.

LOT III.—The remaining part of said AREA, bounded by Lot 1st on the south, and Aitken's Land on the north, consisting of about 68 feet 6 inches in length, and about 27 feet deep, also as delineated on the before-mentioned plan.

The purchasers of each of these two last mentioned Lots will have right to the houses and buildings now standing thereon respectively.

The Plan of the Area in Robertson's Close, which would make a most eligible situation for a Manufacturer, with the Articles of Roup of the whole, lie in the hands of Alexander Cuningham, writer to the signet, where they may be seen, and who will give such further information of particulars as may be wanted by intending purchasers.

SOUTHERN REGIMENT OF SCOTS FENCIBLES.

ADDRESS FROM THEIR

COLONEL, THE EARL OF HOPETOUN,

To the OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, MUSICIANS, DRUMMERS, *and* PRIVATES *of the late* REGIMENT *of* SOUTHERN SCOTS FENCIBLES.

HOPETOUN HOUSE, *April* 13. 1799.

Comrades—Fellow Soldiers—and Fellow Countrymen,

HAVING, at the call of your Sovereign, and by my invitation, come forth, fix years ago, for the Defence of our KING, COUNTRY, CONSTITUTION, and LAWS, we were, by order of his Majesty, and in obedience thereto, (our services being happily no longer needed) Disbanded, on the 12th April 1799—a day ever memorable for one of the most glorious Victories ever won by the *British* Fleet, commanded by that celebrated Officer the late Lord RODNEY, on the 12th April 1782, and discharged in the very place, in the Royal Palace Yard of Linlithgow, where you first met to take up arms, in April 1793—There you have laid them down, in April 1799, in obedience to your duty, and in fulfilment of the engagement of the Government, who have now thought it unnecessary to require your services longer as Fencibles.

You return into the body of the People, with the approbation of your Sovereign, expressed in the most gracious terms in his Majesty's Thanks, conveyed by his Royal Highness the Duke of YORK, and the Commander in Chief in Scotland, for your constant good behaviour as Soldiers, and, for the good order and discipline you have observed during the whole six years that the Regiment has existed, which you received with that glow of Loyalty which has ever warmed the hearts of every individual of the Regiment—You have, wherever you have been, merited and obtained the approbation of the Magistrates and people for your orderly conduct—You have received, most justly, the Thanks of your Officers for your obedience, for the regularity and discipline you have observed, and for that attachment which you have uniformly showed to them, expressed by you in the most affectionate manner before our separation, which imprints the most pleasing and lasting recollection on the minds of every one of us, being the surest proof of your satisfaction, and the strongest mark of your regard, not less on our side, and most honourable to us all.

As your Colonel, Chief of the Regiment, who first called you together, I have witnessed your separation; and I have ever held the tenderest regard for the prosperity of the whole, and the comfort of individuals. Having no other means of communication with you now dispersed, I take this public method, in justice to you and to my own feelings, again to address to you my most sincere and grateful Thanks for your good conduct during the six years you have been embodied, repeating, that I shall retain the most pleasing sense of it to the last hour of my life, and of those instances of zeal you showed, whenever called on active service, earnests of what you would have done, had the enemy dared to invade our Native Land.

A Zeal and Loyalty for King and Country, I trust, you will ever maintain, and bring forth when need requires; recommending to you in the most earnest manner, to preserve in private life, the same sentiments of Loyalty and Love of your Country, with zeal for the support of the Civil Magistrate and the Law of the Land—the Preservation of our invaluable Constitution, you have ever demonstrated by that determined opposition to all invaders of our inestimable privileges as British Subjects, which have animated you from the beginning to the present day—Recommending also, that, in every situation, you will contribute your example and efforts for the preservation of Peace and Good Order, and Obedience to the Laws, the strongest proofs of zeal we can give; and the best means for which are, "To be in all things well ordered "as I right, holding fast the good faith, even the faith of the "LORD JESUS CHRIST;" considering our Christian Privileges as the highest, and good conduct as men and Christians, the surest way to obtain happiness in this life, and in that which is to come, as it is most conducive to our real and best interests—In these principles remain stedfast and unshaken, not led about by vain winds of Doctrine, of the foolish words of wicked deceivers either Religious or Political, framing new and hollow inventions, propagating new theories and maxims, destructive of all Religion and Good Order in Society, particularly of our blessed Protestant Christianity, and of our Glorious Constitution and Civil Liberty, not enjoyed by any other people, but the envy of all other Nations, and the spite of our old and inveterate enemies the French, now hoping, by the delusion of some amongst ourselves, and the assistance of Traitors, to overset both, and to ruin the unexampled prosperity of this happy Nation, and the comfort of the people.

Now, as a last proof of my never ceasing gratitude and attachment, accept my best wishes, that you and your families may every one enjoy as much prosperity as is for your good and comfort in this life, and attain to eternal glory and happiness in that to come, by the Grace of GOD, and through the Merits of our Blessed Redeemer, being the fervent prayer of your late Colonel, and constant friend and well-wisher.

Signed, JOHNSTONE HOPETOUN.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

April 18. Ann Increase, Brown, from Dunbar, grain; Margarets, Inverarity, from Greenock, goods; Good Intent, Reid, from do. do.; Diligence, Brodie, from Dunbar, grain; Stittin, Jacobs, from Rotterdam, goods.

——19. Sprightly, Taylor, from London, goods; Hazard, Cleghorn, from Dundee, do.; London Packet, Ramsay, from London, do.; Friends Adventure, Peshby, Guernsey, wine; and four sloops with coals.

CLEARED OUT.

Hope, Taylor, for Trinidade, goods; Caledonia, Creare, for Dublin, do.; Leith Packet, Scott, for London, do.

Wind E. moderate.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Old Shipping Company's Smack,

LONDON PACKET.

JOHN RAMSAY Master

Will take in goods till Tuesday, afternoon at five o'clock, when she will sail.

Old Shipping Company's Office, Leith, April 19. 1799. W. GRINLY, Ag.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Smacks,

ROXBURGH PACKET,

THOMAS TAYLOR Master,

And SPRIGHTLY PACKET,

JA. TAYLOR, Master.

Will take in goods, the Roxburgh till this evening, and sail to-morrow afternoon, at one o'clock; and the Sprightly, till Wednesday evening at 5 o'clock, when she will sail.

Union Co's Office, Leith, April 20. 1799.

FOR QUEBEC,

THE FINE BRIG CONCORD,

Burden 240 tons,

RICHARD WILSON, Master.

Apply to ADAM AND MATTHIE.

GREENOCK, 18th March 1799.

FOR GIBRALTAR OR MINORCA,

The Strong Fast-Sailing Ship,

VIGILANCE,

JOHN STEEDMAN Commander,

Will sail from Leith for Shields the 16th inst.

Her stay there will not exceed six days, wind and weather serving, when she will sail for Gibraltar or Minorca.

The Vigilance has excellent accomodation for either cabin or steerage passengers, having two cabins neatly fitted up, and large between decks. For passage apply to George Robb, merchant, Leith, or the Captain on board the ship.

N. B. Goods for Newcastle or Shields will be taken by the above Vessel, under the customary freight, but must be agreed for on or before the 16th instant.—Apply as above.

LEITH, APRIL 10. 1799.

To be SOLD by public roup, at Lochinver, in the county of Sutherland, on Friday the 17th May next, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE SMACK CHARMING SALLY, of London, burden per register about 50 tons, built for and lately employed in the cod-fishing,

It being generally well known, that the vessels in this trade exceed all others as fast sailers, good sea-boats in the materials and build of their hulls, spars, and rigging, it is thought unnecessary to give a more particular description of the Charming Sally, than that she is acknowledged one of the fastest sailing and luckiest vessels in the trade.

As she will answer to repair for being continued a smack, or make an excellent dry-bottomed vessel, only such part of her materials as may suit the views of intending purchasers will be sold with her, and suitable credit will be given to satisfactory surety.

Donald Macdonald of Tanera will give any further necessary information, on personal application, or to letters addressed for him by Dingwall.

FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

THE FIR TREES in the South Park at Aberruthven, near Auchterarder, Perthshire, will be sold by public roup in lots, upon Monday the 6th day of May next.

The WOOD is well grown, and adapted for all purposes.—The roup will begin at 10 o'clock precisely.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

JOHN MACLEAN, merchant in Leith.

A GENERAL MEETING of the creditors of the said John Maclean is to be held in the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 8th day of May next, at two o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of chusing a trustee in place of the late Mr Alexander Nairne, and to give directions for settling the accounts of Mr Nairne, and of the agent for the creditors.

EDINBURGH, 6th April, 1799.

TO THE CREDITORS OF

Mess. THOMAS and WILLIAM PARKER, late Merchants in Leith.

THE Creditors of Mess. THOMAS and WILLIAM PARKER will receive a Second Dividend upon their debts, by applying to James Gibson, W. S. any day after Wednesday next the 24th current. EDINBURGH, April 19. 1799.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of JAMES MITCHELL, Carrier in Crieff are hereby required to lodge by themselves or their agents particular notes of their claims, with oaths of verity thereto, in the hands of John Drummond, merchant in Crieff, on or before Monday the 29th current, that a final statement of the funds recovered may be made up; certifying to those who neglect, that they will have no after claim on the subject or trustees. Not to be repeated.

Crieff, April 15, 1799.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE late Wm. MORRIES, shipmaster in Inverkeithing, having before his death executed a trust disposition of his personal and part of his heritable property in favours of Mr James Elder, residing there, and Mr James Douglas, writer in Dunfermline, for behoof of his creditors, a meeting of the creditors will be held in Wilson's New Inn, Dunfermline, on Thursday the 9th of May next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, betwixt and which day all persons to whom the said William Morries was indebted, at the time of his death, are requested to lodge notes thereof with the said Mr James Douglas, to enable his trustees to make out a state of his affairs to be then laid before the meeting. Not to be repeated.

Dunfermline, April 15, 1799.

TO DEBTORS AND CREDITORS,

And also to JOHN and JAMES WILLIAMSON, sons of the deceased PETER WILLIAMSON, late of the Penny-post Office, EDINBURGH.

ALL PERSONS who stood indebted to the said PETER WILLIAMSON, are desired to pay the same to Mr John M'Glashan, writer in Edinburgh, who has power to grant the proper discharges; and those to whom the said Peter Williamson stood indebted, will please lodge a note thereof, with Mr M'Glashan as soon as possible.

And if the above John and James Williamson will apply to Mr M'Glashan, they will hear of something to their advantage. Not to be repeated.

HUNTINGTOWER BLEACHFIELD, Near Perth.

RICHARDSON and CO. will bleach this season, at the following prices, viz.—

All plain Linen, yard-wide and under, not exceeding

Per Yard.		Per Yard
800 warp and under 2 d.	1700 & all above	6 d.
900 2½d.	Diapers	3½d.
1000 & 1100 3 d.	Fine Tweels & Damasks	4½d.
1200 3½d.	Long Lawns	3 d.
1300 & 1400 4 d.	Cambrics	4 d.
1500 4½d.	1200 & under half whites	2 d.
1600 5 d.		

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

CLOTH taken in for this Field by John Low, head of Skinner's Close, Edinburgh—Thomas Kirkaldy, Dunfermline—David Wife, Dundee—Alexander Macandrew, Dunkeld—Patrick Stewart and John Young and Co. Perth—Thomas Young, at the Bleachfield.

☞ From a command of Bleaching Ground and Machinery the Public may depend on quick returns.

DOCTOR INNES'S POWDERS.

MR LEA has the satisfaction to inform the Public, that, by authority of the Executors of the late Doctor INNES, the COMPOUND STRENTHENING POWDERS are still continued to be prepared, and, under his direction, are sold, by appointment, in sealed parcels, price 5s. 5d. (including duty,) with Observations and Directions, which, to prevent imposition, are signed by Mr Lea.

The very great benefits derived from the use of these valuable Powders, by means of the particular mode of their preparation and composition, renders unnecessary a more minute description of their many salutary effects, in restoring the Weak, Debilitated, and Nervous Constitutions of the Young and Old of both Sexes to health and vigour, gradually changing the most pale and languid complexion into a blooming and healthy appearance. It may be necessary to state, that they are exhibited in practice by the First Medical Characters in Great Britain.

These Powders are sold at Edinburgh, by Mr LEA, Dentist, New Street, and by Mr MONCRIEFF, Apothecary to her Majesty, North Bridge Street, and at his House, No. 33, Prince's Street.

At Glasgow, by Mr Angus M'Donald, jeweller.
At Aberdeen, by Mr Black, apothecary.
At Stirling, by Mr Anderson, stationer.
At Perth, by Mr Hill, stationer.
At Leeds, by Mr Binns, bookseller.
At Newcastle, by Mr Humble, stationer.
At London, by Mr Monteith, chemist and druggist, Grace Church Street.
At Dublin, by Mr Callwell, stationer, No. 41, College Green.

N. B. As these Powders may be used with safety and advantage either in Warm or Cold Climates, merchants purchasing for exportation, or wholesale dealers, by remitting to Mr Lea money, or good bills at short dates, will have their orders carefully and punctually executed.

BUILDING YARD, &c. AT GREENOCK.

To be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament, or New Session-House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 22d of May, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE BUILDING YARD and DWELLING HOUSES possessed by William M'Kechny, James Erskine, and Moses M'Lellan, sometime belonging to Simon Halliday, and lying betwixt the towns of Greenock and Crawfurd's Dyke.

The proven yearly gross value is	L.63	10	0
From which deducting of feu duty	4	1	0
There remains free rent of	59	9	0
Which, being valued at 17 years purchase, the total upset price is	L.1010	9	0

From the local situation of this property, it is particularly deserving of the attention of ship-builders.

The Titles and Conditions of Sale may be had on applying to Mr Alexander Ross, Depute Clerk of Session, or Mr Horne, writer to the signet, 3. George Street; and copies of the rental and conditions of sale may be also had of Mess. Hugh Crawfurd and Son, writers in Greenock.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by roup, within the house of Mrs Cockburn, vintner in Cupar, upon Tuesday the 30th of April 1799, at four o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands of EDINBANK, lying in the parish of Leuchars, and County of Fife. These lands consist of about 84 acres Scotch measure, are of south exposure, and beautifully situated on the north bank of the river Eden, about three miles east from Cupar, the county town, and the turnpike road therefrom to Dundee water side and St Andrew's run along the north end of them.

The lands are of an excellent soil, mostly inclosed and at present low let, but they will rise very considerably at the expiry of the present lease, which terminates at Martinmas 1805. There is a good dwelling-house on the farm fit to accommodate a genteel family, with a proper set of offices, and there is a fine spring of water at the steading.

The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at 116l. Scots. In short, a more beautiful purchase is seldom to be met with in the county of Fife.

The articles of roup and progress of writs, with a plan and measurement of the Lands are in the hands of Andrew Christie, writer in Cupar, to whom or to the proprietor at Ballass, by Cupar, any person wishing to purchase by private bargain previous to the day of sale, may apply.

THE EARL OF ELGIN's LIMEWORKS,

At Charlestown by North Queen's Ferry.

THE Burning of LIME has commenced at these Works for the Season, and the Public may depend upon a regular supply of the following articles as late as the weather will allow the operation to be continued.

BY SEA CARRIAGE.

Limeshells at 11d. per boll, Linlithgow pease measure containing 85 Scots pints.
Slacked Lime at 6s. 6d. per chalder, of 28 bolls.
Limestone at 2s. per ton or 8d per cart.
All put free on board.

The usual credit will be given to old customers, or such new ones as with proper recommendations are pleased to favour the Works with their orders.

Letters and commissions may be addressed "To the Managers of the Earl of Elgin's Limeworks, Charlestown by North Queen's Ferry." These orders will be attended to with as much punctuality as the nature of the trade will admit of, and the friends and customers of the Works may depend upon their interest and accommodation being studied as far as possible.

Shipmasters favouring the Works may depend upon the civilest usuage, and the strictest justice in regard to their loading births, while they conform to the established regulations of the pott, and they will receive with the greatest impartiality the common encouragement in point of freights.

The months of June, July, and August, are those in which the greatest part of the orders sent to the Works are wished to be executed, all of which can with difficulty be got accomplished, and frequently orders are not sent until the cargo is immediately wanted, which puts it in a great measure out of the Manager's power, either to give a positive answer, or to serve the customers so pointedly as could be wished. In order as far as possible to remedy this inconvenience, it is earnestly requested that customers will transmit their orders as early in the Season as they can; and they will also particularly mention their full address by post, that the letter transmitting the invoice may reach them.

Charlestown, 10th April 1799.

DALACHY LIME WORKS.

THE Burning of Lime has commenced at these Works.—The prices are as formerly:

RAW STONE, at 2s. 10d. per ton of 22 cwt.
SHELLS, at 1s. 6d. } per boll, Fife peafe measure, containing 88 Scots pints.
SLAKED LIME, 5d. }
Free of all Harbour or Shore Dues.

The limestone is of the finest quality, being perfectly free from sand, and therefore in great request for the use of founderies; and although the prices are apparently higher than at other works in the neighbourhood, yet upon trial the lime will be found cheaper, as 1 boll of shells produces 3½ bolls of slacked lime, and 1 boll of lime requires 3 bolls of sand for building, so it is equally advantageous to the farmer and builder, and particularly so when carried a considerable distance either by sea or land. The harbour of Steuley-Burn, is commodious, safe, and completely sheltered; and has 10 feet of water at neap tides, and 16 feet in spring tides.

Orders addressed to Hugh Coventry, factor for the Earl of Morton, at Aberdour, will be punctually attended to. And it is requested that those who wish to be supplied with lime will give their commissions as early as possible, in order to their being expeditiously served, and be pointed in their directions to prevent mistakes.

Shipmasters wanted to contract with for carriage of lime.

ROUP OF CATTLE, SHEEP, &c.

To be SOLD, by public roup, at Bighouse in the county of Sutherland, on the 3d Wednesday of June next,

THE Entire and Extensive STOCKING, and IMPLEMENTS of HUSBANDRY, on the different Farms which belonged to the late Colonel Mackay of Bighouse, consisting of Milch Cows, Bulls, Yeld Cattle, Ewes, Tups, and other Sheep, both of the Cheviot and Linton Breeds.—Horses and all labouring utensils.—This Stocking is known to be of a very superior quality, and well deserving the attention of Country Gentlemen and Farmers.

Catalogues may be had on applying to Captain Sackville Sutherland of Uppall, by Dornoch, or to Hugh Macdonald at Bighouse, at any time before the sale.

MAINS OF SKIBO—*SUTHERLAND.*

On Tuesday, the 28th May 1799, there will be SOLD by roup, on the premises, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

THE Whole STOCKING of the MAINS of SKIBO, consisting of Work Horses, Mares, Colts, Fillies, and Foals of the south and west country breed; Oxen and Stots, Milch Cows, and Queys, and Calves, all of the large and fine breed; some good Highland Garrons. Also, Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Utensils of Husbandry, and a complete set of Dairy Utensils, most new, and in good condition.

Six months credit, with proper security, will be given; and the roup will be continued on the above and following days, until the whole be sold off.

N. B.—The Farm of MAINS of POLROSSIE is to be LET for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1799. It consists of from 250 to 300 acres of rich soil, adjoins to Skibo, lies along the north bank of the Frith of Dornoch, and has been four years under a course of improvement by inclosing, fallowing, and liming.—Enquire at Captain K. M'Kay, factor, at Torbol, near Dornoch.

FARMS IN RENFREWSHIRE.

To be LET for 19 years, from Martinmas next 1799.

THE FOLLOWING FARMS ON THE ESTATE OF NEWARK:—

Names of Farms.	*Present Tenants.*	*Extent Scots measure.* A	R
1. Meikle Auchintibber,	John Wood,	354	2
2. Little Auchintibber,	Wm. Cuthbert,	196	0
3. Youngstone,	Mrs Crawfurd.	118	2
	PENDICLES.		
4. White Croft,	And. M'Millan, about	9	0
5. Part of Wood of Newark,	Alex. Woodraw, about	3	0

The above Farms are partly inclosed.—They are well adapted for rearing cattle, and lie within about three miles of Greenock, and two of Port-Glasgow.

The Tenants or Baron-officer will shew the Lands, and offers may be given in between and the 1st day of June next, to Mess. Dundas and Robertson, writers to the signet, or to James Paterson, Wishaw House, by Hamilton.

FARMS IN STIRLINGSHIRE TO LET,

For 19 years, and entered to at the periods after mentioned,

I.—THE FARM of SCONES, containing 52 acres, or thereby, as presently possessed by William Fleming.—Entry at Martinmas 1799.

II.—The FARM of AITKINS-GLEN, as presently possessed by Mrs Aikman, containing 65 acres, and 16 of broomlands, or thereby.—Entry at Martinmas 1800.

III.—The WEST FARM of DURIESHILL, presently possessed by John Paul, containing 69 acres, or thereby.—Entry at Martinmas 1801.

IV.—The EAST FARM of DURIESHILL, possessed by Robert Mitchell, of about 100 acres, or thereby.—Entry at Martinmas 1801.

V.—That PART of the FARM of BROOMLANDS, lying east of the turnpike road, containg 28 acres, or thereby, presently possessed by Hugh Gillespie.—Entry at Martinmas 1801.

The greater part of these Farms are arable, and partly inclosed, are of a good dry soil, well adapted for turnip and sown grass; adjoin to the turnpike roads leading from Falkirk and Stirling, and from Denny to Stirling, and are situated within four or five miles of both these market towns. Upon the land there is a limestone quarry, level free, for the use of the tenants; also a going coal.

Proposals to be lodged with James Henderson, writer in Falkirk, which will be kept secret, if desired.

TO LET,

For such a number of years as shall be agreed upon,

THE MILL of DUNTRUNE, together with between thirty and forty acres of rich arable Land. The Mill is situated within four measured miles of Dundee, has a very high fall, and constant supply of water. Entry at separation of crop 1799.

At the same place may be had a situation where machinery to a great extent may be erected, with any quantity of ground not exceeding two hundred acres, inclosed with stone dykes, and well watered. A Steading of Offices, substantially finished and slated, was built upon it within these few years. It may be entered to immediately.

Written proposals for a lease of either of the above may be given in to the proprietor at Duntrune, and such as are not accepted of will be kept secret, if required.

Alexander Smith, grieve at Duntrune, will shew the premisses; and a plan of the New Fall will be seen in the hands of Mr Samuel Bell, architect in Dundee.

N. B. There is plenty of free stone in the lands.

FARM IN THE EAST OF FIFE TO LET,

And to be entered to at Martinmas next.

THE Lands of WESTFIELD of NEWHALL, called LETHAM or MARTIN, lying in the parish of Crail, consisting of 100 acres or thereby. Offers in writing to be given in to Mr William Leslie, at King'sbarns, or to the Hon. Henry Erskine, the proprietor, at Edinburgh.

LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

A FARM, in the neighbourhood of the sea-port of Eyemouth, in the county of Berwick, in whole, or in parts, as offerers may incline.

The whole is sown up with grass seeds, and inclosed, and entry may be had immediately, or at Whitsunday next 1799.

Plenty of Sea-ware for Manure, Stones and Sand for building, may be got on the shores of the Farm; a stream of water running through the farm, affords a good situation for a threshing machine to go by water.

Intending purchasers may apply to Alexander Low in Woodend, near Dunse, who is empowered to conclude a bargain for the whole, or divisions thereof.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

LANDS IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT HOUSES IN DUMFRIES, &c.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 10th day of July 1799, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon,

ALL and Whole the Ten Merk LAND OF CORBLETON, with the Tiends, Multures, and Pertinents thereof, lying in the Parish of Buittle and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

These Lands consist of 269 acres, 1 rood, and 9 falls, Scots statute measure, and are situated on the great military road from England to Ireland by Portpatrick, at the distance of 11 miles from Dumfries, and six from Castle Douglas. The soil is considered to be of as good a quality as any in Galloway, both for tillage and pasture, and may be improved at a small expence, there being marle within the property, and lime shells can be had at a moderate price. The vicinity of these lands to Dumfries and Castle Douglas affords a ready market for the produce thereof, and being at the distance of only three miles from the harbour of Dub-of-Hass on the Solway Frith, they lie very convenient for the exportation of grain to the markets of Liverpool and other towns on the west of England.

There is a commodious House of two storeys with suitable offices, on the premisses, also a Garden and Orchard.

The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification on a return.

The free proven rent of the lands is 201l. 5s. 5-12ths, and the proven value is 563l. 11d. 8-12ths. at which sum they will be set up to sale.

The whole of the lands, excepting two small possessions of 8l. 8s. and 11l. 11s. of yearly rent are let in lease. The lease is for twenty-one years after Whitsunday 1791, and there is a condition therein that in case of a sale of the lands, and the purchaser shall incline to assume the possession thereof, it shall be in his power to do so at any term of Whitsunday during the currency of the lease, by giving a year's previous notice to the tenant, and allowing him one full year's rent. The tenant, on the other hand, being obliged at his removal to leave the whole lands in grass.

ALSO, That DWELLING-HOUSE in Calvert's Vennel, in the town of Dumfries, with the pertinents, presently possessed by Mrs Riddick. The proven rent thereof is 13l and the proven value 180l. at which sum they will be set up to sale.

ALSO, All and Whole a PARK or PIECE of LAND, extending to about an acre or thereby, situated near the shore of Kelton, in the parish of Carlaverock, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, on part of which there is built a Warehouse, presently possessed by Mess. Crosbie and Jardine, merchants in Dumfries; also three Dwelling-houses and a Forge.

ALSO, All and Whole the just and equal Half of that Part of a YARD and SHADES, lying in the town of Dumfries, on part of which there are built a Dwelling-house, Warehouse, Stables, and Cellars, all lately possessed by Mr George Ross.

The proven rent of these lands and tenements is 39l and the proven value is 348l. at which sum they will be set up to sale.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, with a plan of the lands of Corbieton, may be seen at the office of Mr Bruce, deputy clerk of Session; and persons wishing for further information may apply to James Gilchrist, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or to Wellwood Maxwell, Esq. Dumfries, the judicial factor on the lands, who will shew printed copies of the memorial and abstract of the prepared state in the process of sale.

By Adjournment,

AT REDUCED PRICES, FIXED AS UNDER.

LANDS

In the Counties of Argyle and Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Monday the 8th day of July next, betwixt the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE ESTATE of HAYFIELD, beautifully situated upon the Lake of Lochow, within twelve miles of Inverary, the county town, and within three miles of the sea at Bunn, where an iron furnace is erected by an English company.

This estate is worthy of attention, as few or none have such advantages, both natural and acquired. The soil is excellent, abounds with lime-stone, is capable of the highest improvement, well adapted for croping and grazing, and there is easy access by good roads.

The Mansion-house is good and modern, commanding a delightful prospect of the lake and islands therein, the largest of which belongs to the estate. The office-houses are large and commodious, and all lately built, and there is an excellent garden, of south exposure, well stocked with fruit trees. The pleasure grounds and plantations, containing trees of many various kinds, are beautifully laid out, and which, as well as the natural woods upon the estate, are thriving and valuable, and the whole premisses in the highest order.

The estate abounds with game, and the lake of Lochow and river of Awe, (which are part of its boundaries) afford salmon and other fish of different kinds.

The present free rent is only about 560l. Sterling, including casualties, *but by a late survey and report of Mr Langland's, land surveyor, (ready to be shewn) the rent upon nineteen years leases is estimated at* 761l. 14s. 6d. *exclusive of the rent of two mills, and a public house.* The present value of the woods, as estimated by persons of skill, is upwards of 3900l.

The upset price is now to be 20,000l. *Sterling.*

N. B.—If a purchaser incline, a Qualification to vote for a Member of Parliament will be sold along with the estate.

ALSO,

The LANDS of DUNAUCH, with the Shealings and Fishings thereof, lying in the parish of Kilmore, and shire of Argyle—the present rent whereof is about 105l. Sterling.

The lands are agreeably situated near the sea coast, of good soil, and capable of much improvement, and there is a stool of natural wood upon them, that has not been cut these forty years, besides planted wood, very thriving. The present value of the woods is estimated at 600l. Sterling.

The upset price to be 3600l.

For further particulars application may be made to John Spottiswood, Esq. Sackville Street, London; Mr Keith, accountant in Edinburgh; or Harry Davidson, writer to the signet.

AS ALSO,

THE LANDS OF BOWLINGREEN,

IN THE VICINITY OF LEITH.

The LANDS of BOWLINGREEN, consisting of about twelve acres English, with the Houses, Gardens, Offices, and pertinents, lying close to the town of Leith, on the south-west quarter, within a few minutes walk of the Pier, and partly bounded by the water of Leith.

This property, from its advantageous situation, is capable of being applied to very valuable purposes, such as feuing for building houses, &c. &c. it being intended to carry a public road through it, to connect with Leith Walk, with the West Bason, now fixed to be made betwixt the north pier, and the citadel, and for which a bill is about to be brought into Parliament.

On the premisses there is a good dwelling-house and suitable office-houses, at present occupied by Mr M'Dougall, another house possessed by Mr Kemp, with gardens to each, besides several small houses.—Also, a mail garden of about two acres, possessed by Alexander Steuart, and two parks in pasture.

The upset price is to be 5000l.

N. B.—Mr M'Dougall will give orders to show the premises; and for further particulars apply to Mr Keith or Mr Davidson.